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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1858.

The Slave Code for the Territories.

Unless the English language has been entirely frustrated in Judge Taney's opinion in the Dred Scott case, that decision declares that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to any citizen the right to hold slaves in any United States Territory. The logical sequence is that no authority inferior to the Constitution of the United States shall override that guaranty, or in any way bring it to naught. It will hardly be asserted, even by the most strenuous squatter sovereign, that a Territorial Legislature is an authority superior to the Constitution of the United States. Hence no Legislature can lawfully place stumbling blocks in the way, of the slaveholder who seeks to exercise his constitutional right of flogging his chattles in a Territory. It is a tolerably well settled principle too, that where a right is conferred the power to give it efficiency is lodged in some competent legislature which can and will put it in force, and not in a body which cannot or will not. Obviously then the power to make the rights of slave-holders in Kansas and Nebraska practical, is lodged in the Congress of the United States—this is as obvious at least, as that the power to legislate for the recapture of fugitive slaves belongs to Congress. In case a Territorial Legislature should become rampant and undertake to nullify this or any other established right, the first court to which the aggrieved nigger driver might appeal would be obliged to declare the "unfriendly legislation" null and void. And the emergency requiring such a decision would be a very forcible petition to Congress to correct the squatter sovereigns by some kind of legislation which would be *friendly*.

As all our readers know, the next agitation of any consequence on the carpet is to be a Congressional slave code for the Territories. The slave-drivers demand it. With the Dred Scott decision for an admitted premises, the argument is all on their side. But a stronger argument than any arrangement of words, imperiously calling for its enactment, is found in the widening territory and expanding population of the Union. Without this practical enforcement of the Dred Scott dogma, Fillibusterism is despoiled of its booty, and the whole slavery extending machinery brought to none effect. What boots it to seize upon half a million square miles of Mexico, if a majority of the resident population can put slavery and highway robbery on the same footing, as they undoubtedly would before the close of the first legislative session? Nothing less than an enactment by Congress to give force and effect to the Dred Scott decision will be accepted by the South. Gov. Wise says so; Senator Davis says so; Senator Slidell says so; President Buchanan says so; the fire-eating press are clamoring so continually.

No one presumes that this impious measure can ever become a law without a fierce strife both in the Halls of Congress and the country at large. We do not believe it can ever become a law. The Republican party is opposed to it *ab initio*. It pronounces the Dred Scott decision itself a foul, unconstitutional and barbarian heresy, and everything proceeding from it alike barbarous and unrepublican. Whatever force can be called together by the growing power of the Free Soil sentiment, will be squarely planted against this and every other species of slavery propagandism. In addition to the Republican strength in Congress, if we rightly understand a late article of four columns' length in the Philadelphia *Press* we shall have the earnest co-operation of the anti-Lecompton Democrats in the Eastern States. Mr. Forney levels his four column battery nominally at Hon. Jefferson Davis and his late Mississippi speech, but plainly enough lays down the law and the gospel of the Forney Democracy on the whole question of the Territorial slave code. The logic of the article is lame, as the writer seems to confess, in trying to reconcile the Dred Scott decision with the Douglas doctrine of "unfriendly legislation," but sheering away from the unpleasant horns of that dilemma, a conclusion is reached by the following roundabout process:

> "But suppose the Supreme Court should decide, or has decided, that, under the Constitution, expressed or implied, slaveholders have a right to take, and keep, their slaves to any and all of the Territories, in defiance of and against Territorial legislation, is it wise in them to insist upon doing so without regard to consequences? Is it prudent, Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Davis, in you to attempt to shear the wolf merely to show your power, without regard to the hazard of feeling his teeth, and the certainty of gathering no wool?"

This is equivalent to saying that the Supreme Court has pronounced a decision which will not be regarded by the American people—a most correct conclusion without any adequate premises. In the article before us, Mr. Forney commits himself unreservedly to an opposition of the Slave Code, by whomsoever proposed or by whatever arguments sustained. Mr. Douglas has not been heard from on the subject, but we venture to predict that he dare not do otherwise than pursue the course pointed out by Forney—a result which may be placed to the credit of the 125,000 Republican votes cast in this State four weeks ago.

Thus the battle is set, and whether the struggle come this winter or next, we are confident of a complete rout of the pro-slavery forces. And if this new agitation will not down at the bidding of those whose breath blew it up; if it shuts out slavery from every inch of the future national domain and places the institution itself "in the course of ultimate extinction," it will not have been without its suitable and just compensation.

The "Pastoral Aid Society" Controversy—Hear a "Peace-Maker."

Editors Press and Tribune:

It is with deep regret that I (in common with many other Episcopalians) have seen for a few days past, numerous articles in your columns, emanating both from friends and antagonists of the recently organized Missionary Society, and containing harsh and personal language, which in my judgment was not called for, neither was it befitting the question under discussion that such matter should have been so introduced. And in fact, why should an effort of this kind which has for its object solely the furtherance of Christ's kingdom on earth, be the cause of any discussion whatever? Why is it not compatible for the two branches of the missionary work in the P. E. Church to move harmoniously together for the advancement of the one object, which both profess? If no better plan can be suggested, let each support missionaries of its own particular school of Theology. And let them instead of snarling and snapping, and descending to low, scurrilous attacks on prominent opponents, go to work lustily and heartily in the great vineyard which is in this Diocese, now ready for the laborer, and not be spending the precious time in vain endeavors to pull down one another's fabrics. Gentlemen of the Pastoral Aid Society and of the Diocesan Missionary Committee, you have a great work to do; a weighty responsibility devolves upon you, and of you both much is expected. You will have all you can do, if you will well attend each to your own work which you have laid out to do. This "paper war" can do you no good—it may bring reproach on the cause in which you are engaged. Lay aside, then, your hostile feelings, and clothing yourselves in the armor of Christ's righteousness, fall in the ranks, and you can each do good service in the army of which He is the Captain.

CHURCHMAN.

☞ Our Iowa City correspondent sends us a long letter on the recent Railroad Convention, but it had ceased to be news when it reached us. Correspondence to be worth anything, must be promptly written and as promptly dispatched.

BREAD FOR THE POOR.—The Mechanical Bakery will distribute 5,000 loaves of bread to the poor, commencing on the 25th inst.

Letter from Quincy.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

QUINCY, Dec. 6, 1858.

From some unaccountable cause, both the Chicago and St. Louis papers seem perpetually to forget and overlook this place—Quincy—and its position, connections and facilities for trade and manufactures. We are, perhaps, too far north for St. Louis and too far south for Chicago. I have resided in this place for nearly twenty-five years, and have seen it grow from a population of 500 to that of 18,000, which is about its present population, and although we are in daily communication with Chicago and St. Louis, we are scarcely ever mentioned by the papers in either place, and if mentioned at all, it is generally to the effect that something else is true instead of what is the real state of facts concerning our town, its trade and its connections. My attention is more particularly called to this series of common blunders by the letter of your correspondent "Rural," in that part of it where he writes concerning the Great Western Railroad, from Toledo to Naples on the Illinois River. The present terminus of the Great Western railroad *is* Naples; the chartered original one was Meredosia, a few miles above Naples. At the first station east of Naples, Morgan City, the chartered road leaves the Naples branch and runs some three or four miles to Meredosia; from Meredosia the road is completed to Quincy, with the exception of some six or seven miles, upon which the track is being now laid, and it will all be down by the first week in January, thus making an unbroken connection from the Mississippi River at Quincy to Toledo. At Camp Point, 22 miles east of this place the connection of the Quincy and Toledo roads is made with the Chicago and Quincy road.

On the opposite side of the Mississippi at this place, we have a railroad in process of construction, to be finished by contract the 1st of May next, connecting the Quincy and Toledo Railroad and the Chicago and Quincy Road with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road at Palmyra. This little connection road is only twelve miles long, and will undoubtedly be the first road made to connect St. Joseph on the Missouri, with Chicago and Toledo by Quincy. Thus, you will perceive that your own city is more deeply interested in Quincy and what she is doing to place herself and your city in connection with the Great West, than she is in almost any other point, at this particular time. I again repeat that both Chicago and Toledo will make their *first* connection with the Missouri River through the enterprise of Quincy. The Naples and Hannibal Road is nearly or quite as long—that is from Palmyra to Naples—as the road from Meredosia to Palmyra. There is but a few miles difference. The connection between the Mississippi at Quincy and Toledo is made, with the exception of six or seven miles of track now being laid, and which will be finished by the meeting of the Legislature, or the first week in January, as before stated. The connection between this place and Palmyra, will as surely be made early next year. The gradings of the road is nearly or quite done, and the connection is too important to brook any delay. In respect to the hog trade this winter here, we learn that our packers have up to this time cut up 25,000. They will pack about 50,000 head here during the season. Yours respectfully,

QUINCY.

State Teachers' Association.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 5, 1858.

Pursuant to the published call of the Mayor, a meeting of the citizens of Galesburg was held this evening in the City Council Chamber to take initiatory steps for the entertainment of the State Teachers' Association at its annual session the coming holidays.

The Mayor, S. W. Brown, was called to the chair, and Prof. E. S. Wilcox was appointed Secretary.

A hearty and enthusiastic determination to make the approaching session of the Association in our city superior to any of its predecessors was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Central Committee of Arrangements: Arthur A. Smith, Esq., Prof's. Geo. Churchill, J. V. N. Standish, E. S. Willcox and the Hon. Sam'l W Brown.

A Committee of Reception and Accommodation consisting of twelve gentlemen, was appointed, M. K. Taylor, M. D., Chairman.

Dunn's Hall, the largest public hall in the city, was secured for the use of the Association.

The Secretary was then directed to send notices of this meeting to the Chicago and Springfield papers, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

By order of the meeting.

E. S. WILLCOX, Sec'y.

City papers please copy.

Sudden Death near Thornton Station.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

THORNTON STATION, Dec. 7, 1858.

Edward Finke, a German farmer, residing within one mile of Thornton Station, died on Monday morning, the 6th inst., about 7 o'clock, of an apoplectic stroke. The deceased, after feeding his cattle, came into his house and complained of being sick, and expired about half an hour afterwards. He leaves a wife and three small children with little means for their support.

H.

The Reciprocity Treaty—Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1858.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., transmitting a copy of a report and resolutions adopted unanimously by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, relative to the trade with Canada under the reciprocity treaty, and particularly with reference to the admission free of duty, stated to have been heretofore allowed, of flour manufactured in Canada of wheat the growth of the United States; and in reply to state, that the records of the Department have been carefully examined, and no decision authorizing such admission can be found, nor do those in charge of this branch of the business of this office recollect any such decision as having ever been made.

Such flour may have been admitted free of duty by some of the collectors of the frontier ports, without a knowledge, of the origin of the wheat out of which it was manufactured, believing it to have been the growth of Canada; but as soon as this question was raised and presented for my consideration, it was decided that such flour was liable to duty on its importation into the United States, the treaty requiring it to be the "growth and produce" of one of the British North American Provinces to entitle it to free entry.

The erroneous opinion that such flour had been heretofore admitted to entry free of duty, under a decision of the Department, probably originated from a circular issued under its authority, dated the 31st of July, 1855, in which, among the list of free articles under the Reciprocity Treaty, "breadstuffs of all kinds not further manufactured than flour and meal" are specified, without at the same time observing that, by the circular in question, all the articles in said free list are required to be the product of said British Provinces.

That the intent of the Department, in the circular referred to, was to embrace under the designation of breadstuffs, etc., only the flour manufactured of wheat the growth of said Provinces, is evident from the fact that the free list promulgated by my predecessor, (by and under whose authority the circular of July 31st, 1855, was issued,) in the general regulations published by him under date of the 1st of February, 1857, contains the same item of breadstuffs, etc.; and also from the further fact, that said general regulations contain the following general principle applicable to that and other articles manufactured in the Provinces in question out of materials the growth or produce of the United States, viz:

> "The inquiry is frequently made of the Department whether articles made in the British Provinces, of materials the product of the United States, can be imported free of duty. Articles so manufactured, not being imported in the same condition as when exported, do not come within the exemption from duty under the tariff act of 1846, nor any other law or treaty, and must be subjected to duty according to their classification in the tariff act of 1856." [See General Regulations, page 504.]

Further to illustrate the views of the Department heretofore, as to the construction of the Reciprocity Treaty in this respect, I refer you to the decision in the General Regulations, pages 505 and 506, that tar manufactured in Canada from coal the product of the United States was not entitled to free entry, although said treaty specifies tar in this schedule of free articles, which was an application of the general principle referred to, similar to that the Department has since made with regard to flour manufactured in the British North American Provinces out of wheat the growth of the United States, the articles in both cases not being in the language of the treaty in question of "the growth and produce" of said Provinces, nor imported in the same condition as when exported to entitle it to free entry under the tariff act.

Other articles to which this general principle would be applicable might be specified in further illustration of this subject, if it were deemed necessary.

The trade with the British North American Provinces is now regulated by the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty and the legislation to Congress, and this Department has no power or extend it. Very respectfully,

Your obd't. servant,

HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

P. PERIT, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, New York.

FAST EXPRESS.—A horse attached to one of the wagons of the American Express Company, took a gratuitous and rapid trip down State street yesterday, somewhat to the disturbance of pedestrians and Johns on that thoroughfare, but fortunately without other accident.

THE CITY.

Carriers Address.

The Carriers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will give twenty dollars for the best written New Year's Address, the same to be sent in by the 24th inst. Rejected Addresses returned at the option of this office.

Bill Heads for Business Men.

We are printing bill heads twenty-five per cent. cheaper than they are done elsewhere, and in a superior style. Send in your orders. Remember the place, 43 Clark street, at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE's great Job Office.

CARD PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—If any one wants a lot of cards printed in first rate style, at prices below any other office in the city and in the "twinkling of a bed-post," let him apply at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE Job Office. We have facilities superior to any office in the West for doing card printing.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The civil business will be concluded to-day.

UNFEELING.—Observing a late disconsolate widower gallantly escorting a blooming damsel to an evening entertainment a few nights since, Old Hunks noted it as a *"re-wiving* sympton."

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The unfavorable weather for the past two months has so much delayed operations on this structure that it is doubtful if it will be enclosed before Spring.

THE WEATHER.—Tuesday night was by far the coldest of the season, and put everything on a winter footing. Ice made nearly two inches in our river.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT.—Bryant & Stratton have issued the December number of this journal. It is replete with valuable matter connected with financial and mercantile affairs, besides a fair sprinkling of literary papers. A portrait of Dr. Kane forms the illustration.

MR. APPLEBAUM'S CONCERT TO NIGHT.—In another column we give the programme of Mr. Applebaum's concert, which is to be given at Metropolitan Hall this evening. Mr. Applebaum comes here with an enviable reputation as an artist, and will be assisted to-night by a strong array of talent.

FOR VALUE RECEIVED.—The following is a copy of a bill presented by a drayman of this city not long since for services as follows. A young man named, let us say, H—— R——, had suddenly deceased, and his remains were sent to a neighboring State. The bill was presented to and paid by a friend of the deceased in settling up his affairs:

H—— R—— to M. & C. Dr.

To carting your body to Mich. South. Depot, $2.00.

☞ At the regular meeting of the members of Pioneer Hook & Ladder Company No. 1, held at their house Monday evening, December 6th, 1858, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—George Earnest.
Foreman—Earnest Rinaker.
Assistant Foreman—Florence Benner.
Secretary—James Heffernan.
Treasurer—N. Biechan.
Steward—Otto Hamberger.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—Messrs. Root & Cady have just taken an elegant and finely located store in Larmon Block, and are to fit it up as a Music Store. The senior of the firm is a brother of Geo. P. Root, widely and well associated with music matters in New York city. The junior partner is our friend C. M. Cady, well known to our readers and the community as having few equals in his art. From their hands our music lovers may look for a prompt anticipation of every call for the fresh and the new in Music wares and literature.

IT IS BETTER THAN BEGGING.—At this season, more than any other our city abounds in dealers in fruits, vegetables, provisions, and various articles of domestic use, hawked from house to house in baskets. If our readers do not buy of such, will they accept the hint at least to be kind to them. These avocations, humble as they are, are still better than begging, and as such deserve encouragement. A dollar spent with some of these dealers, even, is a better charity than many a dollar given outright. If you do not buy, do not injure their feelings, nor diminish their confidence. A kind word or a kind look costs nothing.

MARINE.—The season of navigation is nearly "played out." The overwhelming majority of our lake marine are in snug winter quarters, and only a few adventurous craft are still waging a war with wintry wind and wave.

Intelligence from the schooner Massailon, reported yesterday as ashore, is to the effect that she has been got off by the propeller Michigan and towed into the Manitous.

The tug McQueen brought into our river yesterday the bark Allies, and the brig F. B. Gardner, both vessels the worse, but not seriously, by rough weather usage.

The brig Concord, now famous from the late shooting case, when her Captain was killed by a U.S. Deputy Marshal, made a successful run to Cleveland. Her arrival caused much sensation at the latter port.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The *Rock Islander* says that about the 17th of last month, Mr. M. Gelatt, dry goods merchant at Camden, in that Rock Island county, and member of the firm of Gelatt & Sentor, went to Chicago, taking with him a lot of cattle. After his arrival he disposed of his stock, made a number of purchases, paid several debts which he was owing, and was seen frequently about the city. While he was in Chicago he sent his partner, Mr. Sentor, a check for $200. When he was ready to come home he paid his hotel bill and left for the Rock Island depot. Since this, nothing has been heard of him. The supposition is that he had about $300 about him. Fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. It is rumored that he had difficulties with the persons to whom he sold the cattle, but that it was amicably arranged between them. Mr. Gelatt is a small man, has gray locks, and wore light grey clothes. His family, a wife and four children, feel much alarmed at his sudden disappearance.

OLD SETTLERS SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening last, this Society met at the Tremont House, pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was large, and a more enthusiastic feeling than hitherto pervaded it.

The period of eligibility to membership was fixed at the date of the first election, under the City Charter in 1837.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Wm. Jones, Esq., President; John H. Kinzie, Vice President; Geo. W. Dole, Treasurer; Geo. T. Pearson, Secretary.

It was decided to have a general meeting of the members, and those who wished to become so on Tuesday evening, the 4th of January next, at the Tremont House. Messrs. Chas. Walker, Thomas Dyer and S. B. Cobb, were appointed the Festival Committee.

On motion the Secretary was requested to have an abstract of proceedings published in the daily papers.

Those who wish to become members previous to the next meeting may call at the Secretary's office, No. 77 Dearborn street.

A DOMESTIC NUISANCE.—Bloggs had the baby on his knee, when the door bell rung. It rung violently. Evidently there were morning callers. Directly there was an excitement. The baby was bundled up and bundled into the kitchen. Mrs. Bloggs rushed to the bed-room and performed a war-dance before the mirror, the while encouraging Bloggs and Biddy to frantic exertions in the outer room in the line of "slicking away things." There was a terrible excitement which shook to the very core the house of Bloggs, for what housekeeper like the tidy Mistress B. could think of allowing visitors to find her and her household in disarray.

Finally Biddy attended the door, and found on the outer handle only the pink shop-bill of Beeswax, Blister & Co., thus ingeniously introduced into the very heart of the Bloggs family by a pull at the door-bell.

Bloggs complains, and so do we. For Beeswax, Blister & Co., and their enterprising compeers, we, as newspaper men and job printers, entertain profound esteem, and have no objection to their turning the town all the hues of the rainbow with their placards; but let them let the door-bells alone, and leave our housekeepers unannoyed by what has become a serious nuisance.

THE HORSE RAILROAD.—On Monday evening the following communication was presented to the Common Council from the corporators in the Chicago City Horse Railroad Company:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago:

Your petitioners, Henry Fuller, Franklin Parmelee and Liberty Bigelow, of said city, to whom and other associates your honorable body, by an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the construction and operation of certain Horse Railways in the streets of the city of Chicago," did grant by the names aforesaid the right to construct and operate horse railways in the streets, and upon the terms and conditions in the said ordinance mentioned and prescribed, would humbly represent to your honorable body that they have proceeded under the said ordinance with all diligence and fidelity on their part to carry out and execute the purposes of the same: that they have entered into contracts with capable and responsible parties, for the construction of suitable and elegant cars upon the most modern and improved plans, and of sufficient number to operate said railways in a manner acceptable to their fellow-citizens and with credit to the city: that they have also entered into contracts with responsible parties for the purchase of the iron necessary to lay the tracks of said railways. And your petitioners are prepared to prosecute the said enterprise with vigor, and with an earnest desire of bringing the said railways into successful use just as soon as practicable.

And your petitioners further represent that as it is not possible at once to comprehend all the details and requisitions of an enterprise so extensive, so they have found by a more thorough and complete investigation, by the advice and solicitation of a large number of their most respectable fellow citizens, by information derived from those engaged in the same enterprise in other cities, that they are under the necessity of asking your honorable body to amend the ordinance aforesaid in respects hereinafter specified.

1st. That section second of said ordinance may be so amended as that instead of commencing on State street, at the junction of the Archer Road, thence along the Archer Road to the present limits of the city, they may be authorized to extend their said Road upon South street to the junction of South street with Archer Road, and thence along the Archer Road to the present limits of the city.

2. That the said second section be further amended by authorizing your petitioners to commence on Randolph street at Garrett Block and thence along Randolph street to Canal street, and thence on Canal street to Madison street, if in your opinion it is better, your petitioners are perfectly willing to the following change, to run up State street to Washington street, thence on Washington to Market street, and down Market to Randolph street Bridge, and across Randolph street Bridge to Canal street, and up Canal street to Madison street, also up Market to Madison street.

3. That section seven of said ordinance be so amended as to strike out of the same so much thereof as requires your petitioners to pay one-third of the cost of grading, paving macadamizing, filling or planking on said streets or parts of streets upon which they shall construct the said Railways.

Your petitioners may be further permitted to say the amendment first above proposed, is one in which nearly all of the people in the vicinity take a deep interest, earnestly recommend and is an obvious improvement by having the line of communication and travel unbroken.

As to the second proposed amendment your petitioners would suggest that a large proportion of the business men who live upon the West Side are either located upon Randolph street or Lake or Water street; so also to most of the trade coming from the West Side upon the last named streets, and it would be exceedingly inconvenient to be obliged to go to Madison street to take the cars or come from them, when most of the travel would be by those destined to one or the other of the streets above named, and beside all experience demonstrates that if one bridge only be provided with a track there must be frequent intervals where the running of the cars would have to be wholly suspended for days in succession which would grievously interfere with the affairs of a very large number of people living upon the West Side and having no other mode of conveyance.

As to the third amendment your petitioners respectfully submit, that they have made careful inquiries and have ascertained that this burden has not been imposed in any other city, that it is therefore wholly unusual, and they further state that their estimates show that the requirements above specified is so extremely burdensome upon them as that if insisted upon, will necessarily and unavoidably reduce this enterprise from one which might be highly creditable to the city, and a convenience to its citizens, and reasonably profitable to your petitioners, to one ruinous to your petitioners, and therefore likely to prove far less satisfactory than was at first contemplated, if not a failure. Encumbered with the heavy burden and unable to perceive any possible relaxation of the rigors and embarrassments of these hard times, your petitioners regard the future of the enterprise with very great discouragement.

There is no mode of travel which can be conceived of where the same number of persons can pass and repass upon the streets in their daily avocations or otherwise, and do so little injury to the street itself as the Horse Railway.

We hereby submit the charters of the different city Railroads of Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New York and St. Louis for reference and believing that it is but just that we should have some small return for so large an outlay pray your honorable body will grant the prayer of your petitioners.

HENRY FULLER,
FRANK PARMALEE,
LIBERTY BIGELOW.

Referred to a special comittee, consisting of Ald. Conley, Abbott and Van Horn.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—At the meeting of the Common Council, on Monday evening the matter of the Fire Alarm Telegraph was brought up both by a communication of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, and by a report of a special committee of the Council. The latter we append from the official minutes:

Alderman Bross offered the following:

Your special committee, to whom was referred the subject of a fire alarm telegraph, proposed to be elected in the City of Chicago, by John M Gamewell & Co., having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that in connection with his Honor the Mayor, Comptroller and City Superintendent, they have examined the subject carefully, and they believe that the introduction of the Fire Alarm Telegraph would be a great public benefit, your Committee beg leave to introduce the results of the system in Boston as stated in the circular of F. A. Corbin, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Engineers of the city.

1. The alarms of fire are brought under the control of the central station connected with this (the engineers) department; as a practical result of the system, false alarms have almost ceased.

2. An alarm of fire is communicated from any part of the city instantaneously to the centre, and from thence is instantaneously struck by telegraph, on all the bells; an average saving of from fifteen to twenty minutes in getting the alarm to all the engines is probably thus obtained over the old system of ringing each bell by hand.

3. The engines are concentrated not only upon the district, but upon the very signal box nearest the fire, from which the alarm first proceeded, so that no distance is lost in running to the fire.

4. Although so many bells are used, greater regularity and certainty exists in striking the alarm than under the old system where a bell ringer was required to each bell.

5. From all these reasons the effect of the system is to diminish losses by fire, and especially the danger of great conflagrations.

Your committee beg leave to refer to their report on this subject, made the 11th of October, for facts given over the signature of H. C. Sexton, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of St. Louis, and Jas. M. Gardner, Esq., Superintendent of the St. Louis Fire Alarm Telegraph, showing that the general results have been obtained in that city.

Your committee, therefore, believe that the introduction of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, would be a great benefit to the city, lessening the number and the extent of fires, probably saving more than its cost to the city every year. Had the Fire Alarm Telegraph been in operation, your committee believe that the great fire on Lake street last year, wherein so many precious lives and such a vast amount of property was lost, might have been prevented. Your committee, therefore, beg leave to introduce the following order:

Ordered, That the Mayor, Comptroller and City Clerk be authorized to enter into a contract with John N. Gamewell & Co., for the erection of a Fire Alarm Telegraph, with attachments for police purposes, according to the plan and specifications herewith submitted, the northern limits of the station being Division street, and the southern South street or Ringgold Place, and the western Rucker street.

Ordered, That the Mayor, Comptroller, and the City Clerk be authorized, and they are hereby directed to issue bonds of one thousand dollars each, maturing in twenty years and bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, to the amount of thirty two thousand dollars ($32,000) and to deliver them to Messrs. J. N. Gamewell & Co., in full for completing and perfecting the proposed Fire Alarm Telegraph to the satisfaction of the City Superintendent and the Mayor and Common Council; to be delivered as follows: five thousand dollars on or after the 20th of February next, on the giving of satisfactory security by said Gamewell & Co., in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for the completion of the work according to the specifications herewith submitted; the balance of the bonds, viz: twenty-seven thousand dollars, shall be duly executed by the present city officers, and be safely kept by the City Comptroller, and be delivered to the said J. N. Gamewell & Co., when the said work shall have been duly completed, to the satisfaction of the City Superintendent, the Mayor and Council, as above specified, so many of the coupons for the interest being cut off, or so adjusted as shall make the interest on the bonds commenced at the time the work shall be accepted by the city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RAILROAD MEN ATTENTION!—Those present at a meeting of railroad men, held at Room No. 1 Tremont House, on Saturday evening last, are hereby notified that the next meeting will be held at the Committee Rooms, of the Democratic Association, Garrett's Block, on Saturday, December 11, 1858, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

J. W. MUSSON, Sec'y.

"YOU DON'T KNOW WHO TO GIVE TO."—This is the standing excuse of Old Hunks, his answer to all appeals of Charity. No one but Old Hunks would think of taking such flimsy shelter from absolute duty. It is your duty to *give*, it must be equally a duty to *know*. Give a little time as well as money, and see that your charity is well applied, or aid those who are doing so.

THE MORTARA DEMONSTRATION.—Our report of the Mortara demonstration at Metropolitan Hall last evening was made to give way to the pressure upon our columns. It shall appear to-morrow.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We are indebted to J. E. Zeigler, Esq., Through Mail Agent over the route between Chicago and Philadelphia *via* Chi. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad for Philadelphia papers of Monday.

DIED OF EXPOSURE.—The body of a man was found on the Mich. South. R. R. track about five miles south of this city yesterday morning. He was supposed to have died from exposure. Inquest was to be held last evening.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—George H. Stevens & Co., corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, are getting in a stock of Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods for the holidays, and as usual their goods are second to none, whether for elegance of design, beauty of finish, or for their great value. All our lady readers should pay a visit to their establishment and judge for themselves.

$1,000 TO $50,000.—One of the best and most valuable Patent Rights in the country, can be exchanged for any kind of saleable merchandise, by addressing P. O. Box 1820. All letters confidential.

Remember that one-half of a pint of Lunar Oil burns twenty hours in the Lunar Oil Lamp, giving a light superior to eight candles.

Remember that $1 worth of Lunar Oil gives as much light as $4 16 worth of Lard Oil, $9 46 of Burning Fluid, or $14 26 of candles.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES FOR A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very appropriate testimonial of a Father to his Daughter, a Son to his Mother, a Husband to his Wife, a Brother to his Sister, or a Church to its Pastor. This is a life-time gift, of more value than gold.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent.

no30-b681-3w 167 and 169 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $30 Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & Co., 133 Lake st. oc26-1y

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

DIED.

In this city, on the 7th inst., ISABELLA, only child of William B., and Mary Willard Young, aged 13 months and 7 days.

In Barnesville, (Swansey) Mass., on the 3d inst., after a short illness, JONATHAN BARNEY, Esq., son of Mason Barney, Esq., aged 43 years.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH-WESTERN COLLECTING AGENCY, J. T. Hoyt & Co., Proprietors, have removed to Room No. 2, Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, Chicago. de8 b686 2w

New Advertisements.

THE MECHANICAL BAKERY COMP'Y will deliver Five Thousand Loaves of Bread to the Poor, commencing on Christmas morning and continuing during the following week. The bread will be delivered on tickets at the Bakery, corner of Lake and Clinton streets, and tickets can be obtained on application to the Superintendent, by Officers of Benevolent Associations and others, any time after Dec. 13.

de9 2w-b695 H. C. CHILDS, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois, until Friday noon, the 30th day of December, the present month, for copying the Laws, Joint Resolutions, and the Journals of the next General Assembly.

Springfield, Dec. 6, 1858. O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

dec9-w3t-b694

The Dement House

GRAND

GIFT ENTERPRISE!

IN ALL

350 VALUABLE PRIZES!

Capital Prize $50,000.

THE DEMENT HOUSE,

Which cost its builder $100,000 to build it alone, aside from the grounds connected with the same, is put in at half its actual cost. It is too well known by the traveling public to require any further description. There are also several very desirable dwelling houses and lots, several valuable tracts of land and city lots, all of which have been put in this scheme at very low figures, as all who are acquainted with the property will verify. There are also some very valuable and most desirable articles of

Household Furniture,

Which are also well known as the most elegant selection that has ever been brought to the west. All of which is put in at New York Wholesale Prices.

Every pains will be taken to show any one who may wish to examine the articles here enumerated, that they may see this is no swindling concern, but simply a mode adopted to dispose of these articles at a low price.

LIST OF PRIZES TO BE DRAWN.

NO. OF PRIZES.		
1	Grand Capital Prize. Dement House, and lots 2, 3, 6, 7 and 10, on which it stands	$50,000
2	A beautiful double cottage, and lots 9, 15 and 16, in b 21, in Mendota	3,500
3	Lot 10 in block 2 in Cairo, on Ohio levee, the best in the city	2,300
4	Lot 11 in block 2 in Cairo Ohio levee	2,300
5	A stone dwelling and lots 2 and 3, in b 48, pleasantly situated in Fulton City	1,600
6	The n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 5, t 21, n r 5, e, 40 acres timber, one mile from Morrison	1,600
7	Lot 3 b 16 r 5, and a two story frame dwelling in Fulton City	1,250
8	Lot 7 in b 14, in w fraction, Fulton, near the R R depot	800
9	Lot 8 in b 14, in w fraction, in Fulton, near R R depot	800
10	Lot 9 b 14, in w fraction, Fulton City, near R R depot	800
11	The w ½ of ne ¼ sec 8, t 25, n r 4 e, 80 acres in Carroll county, Illinois	600
12	The s w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 36, t 22, n r 4 e, 40 acres good prairie	600
13	Lot 7 b 15 r 6, in Fulton	500
14	Lot 1 b 15 r 7, "	500
15	The s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 32, t 25, n r 4 e, 40 acres near Mt. Carroll	400
16	Lot 4 b 14, r 3, in Fulton	400
17	The n w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 11, t 21, n r 8, w 3d p m, 40 acres in Marshall county, Illinois	400
18	Lot 5, b 14, r 2, in Fulton	300
19	The e ½ n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 16, t 22, n r 3, e, 20 acres in Lee county	200
20	Lot 9, b 14, r 2, in Fulton City	200
21	Lot 12, b 14, r 2, "	200
22	Lot 21, b 45, in Cairo, Illinois	200
23	Lot 22, b 45, " "	200
24	Lot 23 b 45, " "	200
25	Lot 24, b 45, " "	200
26	Lot 2, b 13, r 1, in Fulton	150
27	Lot 8, b 13, r 1, "	150
28	One large gilt Mantle Mirror, (at N. Y. wholesale price)	125
29	One elegant bronze office Clock, (at N. Y. wholesale price)	125
30	One elegant marble case parlor Clock, (at N. Y. wholesale price)	100
31	One gilt Pier Mirror, with gilt brackets and marble slab	100
32	Lot 7, b 9, r 1, in Fulton	100
33	Lot 8, b 9, r 1, "	100
34	Lot 2, b 9, r 1, "	100
35	Lot 15, b 9, r 1, "	100
36	Lot 16, b 9, r 1, "	100
37	Lot 4, b 9, e fr "	100
38	Lot 4, b 9, e fr "	100
39	One gilt pier mirror, marble slab and gilt brk'ts	60
40	One gilt Pier Mirror, marble slab and gilt brackets	60
41	One gilt Pier Mirror, marble slab and gilt brackets	60
42	One gilt Pier Mirror, marble slab and gilt brackets	60
43	Lot 7, b 3, r 4, in Fulton	50
44	Lot 8, b 3, r 4, "	50
45	Lot 9, b 3, r 4, "	50
46	Lot 1, b 2, r 4, "	50
47	Lot 14, b 2, r 5, "	50
48	One pair bronze Statuettes of Mercury	45
49	One gilt Mirror	45
50	One triple plat'd silver entree dish, large size,	45
51	" " " "	45
52	" " " "	45
53	" " " "	45
54	" " " "	45
55	" " " "	45
56	" " " Small Size,	35
57	" " " "	35
58	" " " "	35
59	" " " "	35
60	" " " "	35
61	" " " "	35
62 to 70	Ten prizes in ten elegant mahogany bedsteads $25 each	250
71 to 73	Three prizes in three marble top centre Tables, $25 each	75
74 to 91	Eighteen prizes in eighteen curled hair Matresses, 40 lbs each, $20	360
92 to 101	Ten prizes in B. W. Jenny Lind Bedsteads, $10 each	100
102 to 113	Twelve prizes in twelve setts oak dining Chairs, $12 each	144
114	One bronze statue of the Indian Chief Tecumseh	25
115	One bronze statuette of Dred Scott liberating himself	25
116	One bronze statue of Lamartine	25
117 to 129	Thirteen prizes in thirteen pairs Satin Damask Curtains, $20 each	260
130 to 144	Fifteen prizes in fifteen pair Damask Curtains, $10 each	150
145 to 160	Twenty prizes in twenty pair Lace Curtains, $7 each	140
161 to 180	Sexteen prizes in sixteen setts triple plated Table Spoons, $5 each	80
181 to 186	Six prizes in six imitation B. W. Bedsteads, $6 each	36
187 to 190	Four prizes in four silver plated Cake Baskets, $12 each	48
191 to 193	Three prizes in three silver plated Cake Baskets, $10 each	30
194 to 203	Ten prizes in ten Silver Plated Castors, very fine, $16 each	160
204 to 213	Ten prizes in ten Parlor Stoves, $10 each	100
214	One large marble top Centre Table, in office, $35	35
215 to 220	Six prizes in six pair Cord and Tassels, fine, $4 very elegant	24
221 to 226	Six prizes in six pair Cords and Tassels, fine, $4 each	24
227 to 242	Sixteen prizes in sixteen setts triple plated Tea Spoons, $3 each	48
243 to 254	Twelve prizes in twelve fine Door Mats, $2 each	24
255 to 260	Six prizes in six pair Cord and Tassels, $2 each	12
261 to 266	Six prizes in six pair Cord and Tassels, $1 50 each	9
267 to 286	Twenty prizes in twenty silver plated Butter Knives, $1.50	30
287 to 306	Twenty prizes in twenty silver plated Sugar Ladles, $1.50 each	30
307 to 318	Twelve prizes in twelve Door Mats, $1 each	12
319 to 326	Eight prizes in eight pair Cords and Tassels, $1 each	8
327 to 350	Twenty-four prizes in twenty-four business coats, $6 each	144
		$75,000

The mode of drawing will be to place 75,000 tickets, with numbers on them corresponding with the number of Tickets in the scheme, all in one wheel, and in another wheel 350 tickets with numbers corresponding with the numbers of the several prizes enumerated. When these are so arranged, the wheels will be turned for at least two hours, so that the tickets shall be so thoroughly intermingled that no chance of unfairness is possible. The drawing will be by some child selected by the ticket holders present, who shall first draw from the wheel containing the ticket numbers, a number, and then from the wheel containing the prize number another number which number shall represent the prize drawn, according to the above schedule. Thus if Ticket 45,000 was first drawn from the wheel containing the numbers of tickets, and Ticket No. 5 was drawn from the wheel containing the Prize numbers, the Prize, in that case, would be No. 5 in the above schedule, which is a stone dwelling in Fulton and two lots, worth $1600; and so on until the entire 350 tickets are drawn from the wheel containing the Prize numbers. After the drawing, the number of each ticket having drawn a Prize, together with its Prize will be published in the Chicago papers that all may know whether their ticket has drawn a prize or not.

The holders of Tickets will most certainly draw the articles above enumerated, and every means to make it a fair and impartial drawing shall be adopted. The drawing will come off as soon as the tickets are disposed of, of which time due notice will be given in the Chicago papers. Said drawing not to be postponed longer than the 10th day of May next, at farthest. Thirty days notice will be given prior to the day of drawing in the Chicago papers, that any who may wish to be present at the drawing may do so. Drawing to take place in the Dement House, Fulton City, Illinois.

The Committee to superintend the drawing shall be men of such known integrity as to leave no doubt that every man holding a ticket has a fair chance with others for a prize. As we wish everything to be done on fair principles, we would suggest and request that every town and community who feel any interest in the proper and honest management of the drawing to send at least one person in whom they have confidence to superintend the matter, as we do not wish any blame to be imputed to us, for some who do not get a prize may be disposed to attribute it to improper management, we therefore desire, in the first place to give to the ticket owners this means of protecting their own interests and relieving us from the responsibility. Nevertheless, we are ready to say that if we should discover anything improper that we would not hesitate to use all means in our power to correct it. We would most respectfully invite Dr. Egan, of Chicago, to act as Chairman of the Committee to superintend said drawing, as he is well known to the public as a man of high moral character and integrity. We have not spoken to him on the subject, but name him, as his name has been suggested by citizens of Chicago as the people there have confidence in.

All orders for Tickets, accompanied with $1 for each single ticket; or, $9 for ten tickets, will be promptly attended to; for which address CHAS. DEMENT, Fulton City, or at No. 48 Lasalle street, Chicago, in Metropolitan Block, where Tickets can be had by calling during the business hours of the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

For references we would name the following gentlemen, who are well acquainted with us personally:

I H Burch, Banker, Chicago.
Col R K Swift, " "
Messrs Gage & Brother, Tremont House, Chicago.
Jas W Sheahan, Chicago Times.
Col J Wentworth, Chicago Democrat.
Messrs Medill, Ray & Bross, Press and Tribune.
Chas Wilson, Chicago Journal.
Col Hugh Wallace, Sterling, Ill.
Hon M S Henry, Banker, Sterling, Ill.
E B Stiles, Banker, Dixon, Ill.
Col S Noble, Banker, Dixon, Ill.
H & N Corwith, Banker, Galena, Ill.
James Carter, Banker, Galena, Ill.
R H Campbell, Banker, Galena, Ill.
Capt. Harris, of steamer Fanny Harris.
J L Watkins, Mendota, Ill.
J Augustine, Banker, Mendota, Ill.
Gov N B Baker, Clinton, Iowa.
Judge Isbell, Marion, Iowa.
Isaac Clark, Banker, Maquoketa, Iowa.
Hon T J Turner, Freeport, Ill.
Hon Seth Farwell, Freeport, Ill.
Jason Marsh, Rockford, Ill.
Anson S Miller, Rockford, Ill.
Col S Staats Taylor, Cairo, Ill.
Judge Lamphere, Galesburg, Ill.
D G Caldwell & Co, Wataga, Ill.
Gen Wm Thornton, Shelbyville, Ill.
M D Gregory, Shelbyville, Ill.
Danl Gregory, Vandalia, Ill.
Wm Frizzle, Du Quoin.
A Vance Brown, St Paul, Min.
Messrs Kersey & Staples, Stillwater.
Col Mobley, Dubuque, Iowa.
Col Andes, Island House, Toledo, O.
Wm B Fondey, Springfield, Ill.
O H Lamphere.

CHARLES DEMENT.
WM. H. TODD.

de9-3d&w3w-b654

New Advertisements.

Work for the Winter!—A Limited number of Agents, male or female, will be employed. By enclosing a stamp or a three cent piece, we send full particulars as to the business. Our Agents have averaged $112 per month for the past eighteen months.

w6-b683 S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt has brought the manufacture of Wigs, Toupees and Dyed Hair, are invited to visit his private rooms for Wig and Hair Dying, at No. 5, Tremont Block, Dearborn street, and examine these curious productions of art. de8 1y

Dr. Hostetter's Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our principal public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to covince the skeptical of its healthy effects is to purchase a bottle and be convinced.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. de9-2w

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.—The owner of that large and commodious Hotel, the Teegarden House, eligibly situated within two or three blocks of the Railroad Depot, with a fully established reputation, wishes a tenant as Landlord. To a person of experience and one eminently able to conduct the business of a first-class house as it should be, liberal terms will be given. No other need apply. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 58, La Porte, Ind. dec9

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF TEMPLETON & KINNEY, Commission Merchants, No. 158 South Water street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to Thomas Templeton, who alone is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm, and by whom all debts due by said firm will be discharged.

THOS. TEMPLETON,
J. A. KINNEY.

Chicago, December 8, 1858.

☞ The business will hereafter be carried on by the said THOS. TEMPLETON in his own name. d9-10t-b678

STEELE & RILEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 58 DEARBORN STREET, Chicago.

Room No. 3, Walker's Building............P. O. Box 4277.

REFERENCES:

Claflin, Mellen & Co., Fisher, Cushing & Co., Rushmore, Cone & Co., Calvin W. How & Co., J. F. D. Lanier, New York.

H. T. STEELE..........[de9]..........R. H. RILEY.

Information Wanted.

OF GEORGE E. GREGORY, WHO LEFT his home in Orange County, New York, in August last. He is supposed to have gone west. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches tall, light curly hair, and light complexion. His parents feel a deep solicitude on his account and any information in reference to him, adressed to the undersigned, at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., will be gratefully appreciated. NOAH GREGORY.

Goshen, Dec 4, 1858.

☞ Editors throughout the west will please copy or notice this in their columns. dec9-d&wit

FOR FURNITURE

CALL ON

J. E. & H. N. Parsons,

179....RANDOLPH STREET....179

They are selling their Goods

AT COST

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

de9 3m b682

FOUR BEAUTIFUL

JUVENILE WORKS.

ELEGANTLY BOUND, FULLY ILLUSTRATED AND EXPRESSLY ADAPTED TO THE HOLIDAYS.

I.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Written for Children. By E. Cecil. With six colored engravings. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

The same with six engravings, plain, 60 cents.

II.

A WILL AND A WAY. Tales Translated from the German of T. Michel and Aur Moritz. By Trauermantel. With six engravings printed in oil colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

III.

SEED TIME AND HARVET. Tales Translated from the German of Rosalie Kock and Maria Burg. By Trauermantel. With six engravings printed in oil colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

IV.

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY. Part 1—King Arthur and his Knights. Part 2—Welsh Popular Tales. By Thomas Bulfinch, author of the "Age of Fable." With six engravings. 12mo. Price $1.

The same with six engravings elegantly printed in gold and colors. Price $1.25.

D. B. COOKE & CO.,

de9 111 Lake street.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL

REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS

FOR 1859.

Nearly One Hundred and Fifty Engravings!

For beauty of Illustrations, (total 144,) variety and value of Contents, it will be conceded that No. 5 of the REGISTER is unsurpassed by either of its predecessors.

D. B. COOKE & CO.,

de9 111 Lake street.

Bargains! Bargains!

T. B. CARTER & CO.

Will offer from this date

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

RICH AND ATTRACTIVE

Winter Dry Goods

—AT—

GREAT BARGAINS.

They would call special attention to their stock of

Elegant Dress Goods

CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Shirts, Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery,

FOR

MEN, WOMAN and CHILDREN.

Their object is to reduce stock, and they GUARANTEE to give their customers and the buying public the best of goods, and at prices as low or lower than can be bought elsewhere.

TERMS CASH.

☞ DON'T FORGET OUR NUMBER. ☜

T. B. Carter & Co.,

136............Lake Street............136

[de4-1y b660]

TO RENT.—A BRICK HOUSE AND STABLE. Inquire of ABBOTT & KINGMAN, 520 South Clark street. de7 5w

IT WILL BE GREATLY TO THE INTEREST of families and others to visit

W. C. WILLIAMS & CO'S NEW STORE,

165 STATE-ST., COR. MONROE.

You will there get a

Choice Selection of Groceries and Provisions,

Of the Very Best quality, and at the lowest prices. Just think of it! Good Brown Sugar at 7 cents per lb, and all other articles in like proportion. By all means give them a call and try for yourselves. de7 3t*

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

H. DEWING & CO.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the people of Chicago and vicinity that they have opened the Store

132 Lake Street,

Formerly occupied by A. D. Titsworth & Co., with one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS

Of Boots and Shoes in Chicago, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. We shall be continually in receipt of the best styles of goods which will be sold at prices to defy competition. Also, the agency in Chicago of the Metalic Tipt Shoe, for Children and Youth, which are taking the place of all others for durability, and one pair of which are warranted to outwear three of the old styles. Call and see them.

de8 b688 2m H. DEWING & CO.

A Rare Chance.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MARRIED man, with no children, as Foreman to work a large Farm. One acquainted with all its branches required. There will be furnished a house and out-buildings, with everything conveniently connected with them. A New England man preferred. None need apply but those who have had ample experience, and can furnish good references. Enclose postage stamp, and direct to "H. R. H." Box 475, Madison, Wis.

de1-1m-b687

FINE BRASS AND STEEL

FIRE ARMS!

A rich assortment just received by

de2 1w b687 THOS. GEORGE & CO., 201 Lake st.

Removal.

LULL & MAYER WILL REMOVE their BANKING OFFICE on or about January 1, to Clark street, corner of Washington, (Methodist Church Block.) de7 b679 1m

MOUSTACHE POMADE AT J. H. REED & CO'S, 144 and 146 Lake street.

Amusements.

NORTH'S

National Amphitheatre.

MONROE-ST. BETWEEN WELLS & CLARK

LEVI J. NORTH, Proprietor.

Treasurer..........P. H. Johnson
Equestrian Director..........Charles Sherwood

A Great Bill To-night,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1858.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

—OF THE—

SHERWOOD FAMILY.

TWENTY NEW ACTS IN THE RING

TEN DOLLARS TO ANY PERSON

Who can ride the Mule ten times around the Ring.

☞ Friday, Dec. 10, Benefit of Dan Castillo, the Clown.
☞ Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 17th, Benefit of Petite Ida and Master Charles.

☞ Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; performance to commence at 8. Box Office open from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

GRAND SOIREE AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

The National Guard Cadets

Will give a Grand *Promenade Concert* at Metropolitan Hall,

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1858,

Concert from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Dancing will commence at the sound of the Bugle.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Lieut. W. R. Smith, Private Floyd,
Lieut. R. Wetherall Private Miller,
Serg't G. L. Sanborn.

Tickets $3.00, carriages included, and for sale at the Tremont and Briggs houses.

Music by Great Western Band—S. T. DEAN, Caller. Carriages in attendance at 7½ o'clock. List at Wilcox's in the rear of Briggs House. de8 td

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

—OF THE—

Birth-Day of Robert Burns!

The undersigned, a Committee of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society, respectfully invite all who admired Burns to attend a general meeting to be held at MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HALL, on Friday Evening next, the 10th instant, at 7½ o'clock, to devise and adopt a plan for the appropriate celebration, on the 25th January next of the Centennial Anniversary of the Birthday of Robert Burns.

WILLIAM JAMES, JOHN ALSTON,
B. F. STROTHER, JOHN McGLASHAN,
SYLVESTER LIND, A. C. DUCAT,
ANDREW A. WILLEY, JOHN McARTHUR.

ANDREW HARVEY, President.

JOHN STEWART, Secretary.

The Vice President, and all other Officers of the Society.

de8 b685 6w

Young Men's Association Lectures.

FOR DECEMBER.

December 10th—REV. WM. H. MILBURN.
SUBJECT—Alexander Hamilton.
December 16th—HORACE GREELEY.
SUBJECT—Great Men.
December 23d—DR. J. G. HOLLAND.
SUBJECT—American Social Life.
December 29—DR. S. D. BURCHARD.
SUBJECT—The Thinker, or the Type Men of the Age.

The Lectures will be delivered in Metropolitan Hall, commencing at 7½ P. M.

Tickets for the Course may be procured of any of the Members of the Executive Committee, of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association, and at the Bookstores of Carnes, Cooke, Griggs, and Keen.

Members Season Tickets, admitting Lady & Gent...$3.00
Non-Members, " " ... 4 00
Members " " 1 person......... 2.00
Non Members, " " 2.50
Ladies' Season Tickets......... 1.00
Admission to Single Lecture......... 25

☞ Tickets for single lecture sold at the door.

JAMES G. WILSON,
JOHN LYLE KING,
HENRY W. BISHOP, JR.
Lecture Committee.

de8 b667 3w

OUR OWN HOP.

GRAND BALL AT MAD. AKERSTROM'S Dancing Academy, corner of Wells and Franklin street, Thursday, Dec. 9.

During the evening several characteristic Dances by Madame A. and Pupils.

Assembly every Monday Evening. de8 2t*

"The Campbell's are Coming."

FIFTEEN STAR PERFORMERS!

Mechanics' Institute Hall.

MATT PEEL'S

ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELLS

And Brass Band.

From 444 Broadway, New York—organized in 1845—now on their Thirteen Annual Tour—will have the honor of appearing in Chicago for FOUR EVENINGS, commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th.

☞ For particulars see Bills of the day.

Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 40 cents. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

de3 1w b657 DR F. A. JONES, Agent.

MIRASOLE'S NEW DANCING ACADEMY,

CORNER MADISON AND CLARK-STS., CHICAGO.

Will open Thursday, October 14th, with a GRAND SOIREE. All the new and fashionable Dances and Music have been received from Paris, and will be introduced at this Academy during the coming season. For particulars inquire at the Academy. G. MIRASOLE.

se18a901-3m

Wanted.

WANTED.—YOUNG MAN (APOTHECARY) that talks perfect English and German, and entirely enable to attend to the business and compound English prescriptions as well as German ones, wishes to get a situation in an English or German Drug Store. Good testimonies can be presented. For kind offers address "A. S." Post Office Box 2,834. de8-3t*

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE WINTER—A Small Furnished House in a good locality. Address, stating terms, post paid, Box "3830."

de6-1w-b666

WANTED, TO GO SOUTH, TWELVE Men, over twenty-two years of age and of good character, as agents in a respectable business, at which an active and intelligent man can clear $500 during the fall, winter and spring. No wages given. Business remunerative in two weeks after commencing. Address (stamp inclosed) Box "563," Memphis, Tennessee.

de4-20t

For Sale.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.—A LARGE and commodious Distillery, capable of running 200 to 300 bushels per day, and containing all the modern improvements, situated at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio. The above is in operation, and will be sold at an extremely low price and easy terms. Possession given immediately or in the spring. For particulars address post office box 3964, Chicago, Ill. de3 1m*

FOR SALE.—FIFTY, SIXTY, ONE HUNDRED, or One Hundred and Twenty Acres of first-rate land under cultivation, within a mile and a half to two miles of Manteno, in Kankakee county. Price low, and long time given. Inquire of M. A. NEEF, No 13 Wells street. no24 b584 tjal

ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE DOUBLE Engine (second-hand) fourteen inches bore, and three and a half feet stroke, Iron Bed, with Fly Wheel and Shaft, all in good order and for sale low. Stationary and Portable Engines for sale.

JOHN T. NOYE & CO.,

no8 b433 2m 28 Market street. (Lind's Block.)

To Rent.

TO RENT.—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT brown houses, fronting on the Park, near Twelfth street, at a great bargain. Omnibusses run by on State street, and the Horse Railroad will be there in a few weeks. The house must be rented immediately or what it will bring. Apply to J. H. KEDZIE,

de7 b674 3t 118 Randolph street.

FOR RENT.—A GOTHIC RESIDENCE, two and a half stories, with Carriage House and Stable, near Union Park, for rent or sale cheap.

DR. C. H. DUCK.

oc23 b270 44 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 84 Adams street. de2-3t*

PRIVATE BOARDING.—BOARD, either with or without rooms, furnished and unfurnished, can be had at the reduced prices for board, by applying at 180 State street, 3d door south of Monroe street. de2 1m-b64

Particular Notices.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Election of Directors and Officers of the Union Line Transportation Company will take place at the office of said Company, No. 5 Steele's Block, on the second TUESDAY of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

de8-1w L. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $300 and upward, on good City Property, or Farms situated in the county of Cook. E. PRUSSING & STEINHAEUSER, 50 South Clark street. de7 b673 6t

THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and certified Checks of R. K. Swift, Brother and Johnson, for sale in amounts to suit purchasers, to pay indebtedness to them, or for investment. Office No. 6 (second floor) Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

oc28 b278 2m W. DAVIDSON.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which was advertised to be holden at their office in Chicago on the 14th day of December, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., has been POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY February 8th, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time said meeting will be holden at the office of said Company in Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

By order of the Board,

no23-td-a573 A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Union Line Transportation Company will not be responsible for debts contracted by captains or hands employed on any of the boats of said Company.

JOHN P. CHAPIN, President.

Chicago, November 9th, 1858. no10-1m-b468

THE ADVERTISER HAS SOME CHOICE selections of unimproved lands and money to exchange for stocks of Merchandise, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, &c. Address "Exchange," Box 4140, Chicago, Ill. no13-1m*b445

EASTERN PROPERTY

—TO—

EXCHANGE for WESTERN.

Apply by mail or otherwise to

T. S. HUBBARD, Urbana, Ill.

oc23-b279-3m*

MONEY TO LOAN.—

A few thousands to invest in

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES,

Running from One to Twelve Months.

Also, can use a few ten per cent. Coupon Bonds, running five years. S. F. DOWNING & CO.,

oc29 87 Clark street.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE Securities, Mortgages, Trust Deeds, Bonds, Notes, Business Notes, and all good negotiable securities bought and sold. Certificates of Deposits and Checks of R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnson, purchased for cash at the highest market price. Dealers in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa lands, improved farms, suburban lots and City Real Estate. Office No. 6, (second floor) Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle sts., Chicago.

de2b646 2m W. DAVIDSON.

Auction Sales.

AT AUCTION.

BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON,

Of Splendid, New and Second Hand

FURNITURE and CARPETS.

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, A. M.

WE WILL SELL AT OUR SALESroom, 25 Lake street, for families declining housekeeping, a large and elegant assortment of Furniture and Household Goods, consisting in part of one Splendid Carved Oak Canopy and Marble-Top

CHAMBER SUITS COMPLETE,

Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood Plush H. C. and Brocatelle

PARLOR SUITS,

Elegant Carved and Plain Mahogany and Walnut French Bedsteads, Marble Top and Plain Bedroom Setts, Marble Top Tables, Mahogany Book Cases, Secretaries, Parlor and Easy Chairs, Etageres, Card and Centre Tables, Sofas, Reception Chairs, Wardrobes, Cottage Chairs and Rockers, Extention Dining Tables in walnut and solid mahogany, Side Boards, Hair and other Matrasses, Bureaus and Washstands, Plain and Marble Top, Looking Glasses.

CARPETS—Elegant Velvet, Tapestry and other Carpeting. Together with a large variety of Common Furniture and Stoves. Sale positive and without reserve.

Furniture now on exhibition.

GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

de8-3t-b690

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, Proprietors of

EAST SPRINGFIELD,

Will sell on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH NEXT,

A large portion of East Springfield, which is laid out on a beautiful tract of land, containing over 400 acres, East of and adjoining the

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD,

In the County of Sangamon and State of Illinois,

Possessing all the advantages of a Capital City, portions of it lying and being much nearer the State House than lots within the city of Springfield, and not subject to city taxes.

The present prospective growth of the Capital of the State of Illinois renders this a more desirable opportunity for capitalists to make investments in Real Estate than has been offered in this State for a long time.

Not only capitalists, but those who desire eligible sites for residences, where they can have from four to sixteen acres of land, or those who may wish from one to ten lots of 40x150 together, can be accommodated.

The Proprietors propose to place Cash Purchasers and those who buy on time on a perfect equality, to-wit:

TERMS:

Four equal payments—one-fourth Cash on or before January 1st, 1859, and the remainder in one, two, and three years from January 1st, 1859, with 10 per cent. interest from day of sale.

Purchasers on paying or securing the first payment, and executing their notes for deferred payments, will receive Bonds for Deeds. Those who pay All Cash will be allowed a deduction of 10 per cent. from their purchase, and obtain Warrantee Deeds.

Sale positive, to take place at the Court House in Springfield, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

J. C. MAXEY, Auctioneer. L. B. ADAMS, A'gt.

E. D. TAYLOR & THOS. LEWIS,

Proprietors.

☞ The undersigned having removed from Springfield, offers for sale the remainder of his improved and unimproved lots, located in each ward of the city, at fair prices and long credits. For particulars call on

THOMAS LEWIS.

Railroad Excursion.

The Proprietors of East Springfield propose to furnish Free Tickets on either the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, or Great Western Railroads. To all persons residing at a distance, who purchase at the sale from one to six lots, will be furnished Return Tickets, and those who purchase over six lots will have their passage to Springfield refunded, and Return tickets furnished them to any station from St. Louis to Chicago, or from Naples to the State Line nearest the residence of the purchasers.

no27 d3w&w1t b603 TAYLOR & LEWIS.

J. B. TAYLOR. ALFRED M. WHITNEY.

J. B. TAYLOR & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 50 Wells St. opp. Briggs House,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF EVERY description of property, to be sold at Auction, for cash, on time or commission. Also, Vessels, Cargoes, Stocks of General Merchandise, Jewelry, Furniture, Clothing, &c. Real Estate, Lands, Lots, Houses, &c. Will pay particular attention to the sale of Lots, Houses, Lands, &c., at Auction, inside or outside Chicago. Advances made on consignments. The best of references in Chicago will be given. Our friends may rely on confidence and prompt returns—the life of commerce and trade.

oc28-b345-6m J. B. TAYLOR & CO.

Lost.

LOST.—ON SUNDAY FORENOON, BEtween the Adams House and Trinity Church, a Gold Cross set with Pearls. Any person finding the same will be rewarded by leaving it at 123 South Water street. de7 b677 1w

For the Holidays.

CHARLES WIERSS,

197..........Randolph Street..........197

Selling off a Stock worth $25,000 before New Year at 25 per cent. below cost, consisting of

Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND—

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

Now is the time to purchase at Wholesale or Retail, at

WILLIAM A. F. WIERSS, Agent,

no30 b559 1m 197 Randolph st.—bet. Wells and Franklin.

American Stereoscopic Views.

JUST RECEIVED—A NEW AND BEAUtiful assortment of Views in America, never before offered in Chicago, consisting in part of the following:

NIAGARA FALLS, TRENTON FALLS,
PATTERSON FALLS, LOCKPORT, N. Y.,
NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON,
CAMBRIDGE, and many others.

All of which are offered at prices to suit the times.

no20-1y-b564 GEO A. CARNES, 134 Lake st.

MILL FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

French Burr Millstones,

AND C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills.

Also dealers in

DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Seperators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Beltings of all kinds,

Hoisting Screws and Bails,

Bran Dusters, Fairbanks' Scales,

Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

—AND—

Mill Furnishing Generally.

West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. P. O. Address box No. 274.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the

Manufactory of Goulding, Bagley & Sewell,

Of Watertown, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers, also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings, and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power		$1,250
8 "	575	25 "		1,500
10 "	725	30 "		1,675
12 "	800	35 "		2,000
16 "	1100	40 "		2,300

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills, we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of Boilers in use at the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We will also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., at very low figures.

☞ Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MILL FURNISHING DEPOT,

West Water st., between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, P. O. Address Box No. 274. au28s411-6m

Hope Fire Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Assets............................$175,000.

REFERENCES (BY AUTHORITY) IN CHICAGO.

Reynolds, Ely & Co., Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.,
Benedict, Mallory & Farnam, Clark & Dater

T. G. VAN BUREN, Agent,

147 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

no10 1y 1stp b489 Up Stairs, Opposite Dole's Building.

WATER WHEELS.

VANDEWATER'S

Recently Improved Jonval Turbine

WATER WHEEL.

Office, No. 81 South Clark Street,

CHICAGO.

I OFFER THIS IMPROVED TURBINE Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER WHEELS,

Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and have been tested in) Mills of all descriptions. They give a very

STEADY AND UNIFORM SPEED,

And are well adapted to very high as well as very low heads and falls. They will work well in back water without any material loss of power, and are not troubled with ice, as they are set inside of the forebay and discharged underneath. It requires a small amount of gearing to get up a high speed, costs but little to set up, and runs upon a step that needs no oiling, and will last for years. This Wheel is capable of yielding a power of from 70 to 75 per cent. of the whole power of the water (according to the degree of finish of wheel) under high heads and falls, and in all cases it is warranted to work up to the power laid down in the table and to give satisfaction when properly put up and geared.

State, County and Town territories for sale.

For further particulars see circulars, which can be obtained at the Agent's Office, No. 81 South Clark st.

FRANCIS HARVEY, Proprietor.

au24-1y-a872 G. J. McDOUGALL, Agent.

GREAT COST SALE TO CLOSE OUT THE CONCERN.

CLOTHING

—AT—

TAPPEN'S, 100 LAKE-ST.

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having determined to dissolve our co-partnership at the close of the present business season, and wind up the concern, we have marked prices down to PRIME COST. Our present stock having been manufactured by ourselves, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, as well as securing BETTER WORKMANSHIP than can be obtained by purchasing at the East. We offer to dealers an opportunity to replenish their stocks at LOWER PRICES and with far BETTER GOODS than can be found ready-made elsewhere in town at any price.

TAPPEN BROS.,

100 Lake street.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

☞ No Trust—Please don't ask it. no16

200 POCKETS O. G. JAVA COFFEE, 150 bags prime Laguayra [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

DRY GOODS

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

TO

112, 114 and 116

Lake Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

400 PACKAGES

FALL GOODS!

IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS, HOSIERY,
DOMESTICS

CARPETS!

DAILY ARRIVALS

AT

P. PALMER'S

112, 114 & 116 Lake St.

REAL ENGLISH

VELVET..........CARPETS.
BRUSSELS..........CARPETS.
TAPESTRY..........CARPETS.
MEDALION..........CARPETS.
THREE PLY..........CARPETS.
INGRAIN..........CARPETS.

CURTAIN GOODS!

Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

—FOR—

FALL TRADE.

(FOR CASH ONLY.)

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED AT

The New Stores,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

P. PALMER.

Special Notice:

Possessing facilities not enjoyed by any other firm in the Trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in this city.

se25a509-3m

TO BRASS BANDS.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE ALLEN Manufacturing Co., of Boston, Mass., Makers of Rotary-valve Musical Instruments of every description.

ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED

to give satisfaction, and sold at manufacturers prices in Boston, without adding cost of transportation.

PRICE LIST.

	Brass.	German Silver.
Ab, Eb, C & Bb Cornets, 3 Rotary Valves	$40 00	$60 00
Eb and Trumpets ... 3	40 00	62 00
Ab Tenors ... 3	45 00	65 00
" ... 4	50 00	70 00
Eb ... 3	56 00	75 00
" ... 4	60 00	80 00
Bb Baritone ... 3	55 00	67 00
" ... 4	67 00	90 00
Bb and Ab Basso ... 3	60 00	80 00
" ... 4	80 00	100 00
Eb and F Contra Basso ... 3	110 00	140 00
" ... 4	120 00	150 00
French Horns ... 3	60 00	
Ab Eb C and Bb Cornets, pure silver ... 3	125 00	
do. do. do. ... 4	140 00	
Gold ... from	$1,000 00 to 1,500 00	

Ornamental Engraving from $3 to $25 Extra.

We also keep on hand instruments of other kinds of French and German manufacture, with piston valves, which we are prepared to furnish to Bands as low as they can be had elsewhere. A liberal discount will be made to bands. Terms cash on delivery.

HIGGINS BROS., Music Dealers,

au25a503 45 Lake street.

A. H. TAYLOR & CO.,

Dealers in

Dimension & Rubble Stone,

FROM JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

Joliet office at their Quarries.

Chicago office and yard, Charles street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, west side of South Branch.

au27-1y

Chicago Barrel Manufacturing Co.,

SOUTH CLARK, NEAR NORTH-ST.,

ARE PREPARED TO CONTRACT WITH Millers for a regular supply of Barrels, of a superior quality, at uniform rates. Also keep on hand a supply of Barrels to fill orders.

Seasoned Staves and Heading and Hoops for sale. P. O. Drawer 2784. au18a31-3m

COTTON BAGS.

Eastern Manufacturer's Agents.

CHASE & CO.,

14............South Water Street............14

CHICAGO

jy1-a4-1y

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.—A WELL Improved Farm of 133 acres, 3 miles north of Evanston, and ¼ of a mile from Winetka Station. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle street. de1-ly

A FARM TO EXCHANGE.—A FARM containing 400 acres, 150 well timbered, situated 35 miles from Chicago, near a depot, will be exchanged for city property. Inquire of B. H. SKINNER, corner of Market and Adams. no16 b503 1m

FOR SALE, NO. 234 A B 3.—A LOT 44x148 feet on North Clark street, just north of Division street, with House, Woodshed, Barn, Stable, &c., at $3,000, $500 cash, balance at the end of one year, with interest at 10 per cent per annum, payable yearly in advance.

FOR SALE—A Lot 54x100 feet on North Clark street, just north of Division street, with a large Store house, 22x40 feet, and Stable 16x22 feet, at $1,600, $150 balance at the end of 5 years with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, payable yearly in advance. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle street. de1-ly

DRIED FRUITS.

30 BBLS DRIED APPLES.
15 bbls Pared Peaches.
15 bbls Dried Blackberries.
2 " Raspberries.
25 kegs " Cherries.
50 " Turkish and French Prunes.
5 casks Hungarian Prunes.
4 cases Dried Prunelles.
200 boxes M. R. and Layer Raisins.

For sale at 11 South Water street, by WM. LITTLE & CO. no23 1y 373

McNAIR & CO.

XXX FLOUR,

Manufactured and for sale at

THE NOVELTY MILLS

a164-1 120 and 122 State street.

100 BARRELS ROSIN—
5,000 gallons Winter Elephant Oil,
20 barrels Castor Oil, "R. L."
100 pockets Canary Seed,
75 barrels Alum,
30 tons White Lead,
For sale by BOOKER, INNIS & CO.,
no25 38 South Water street.

TO ARTISTS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED a large invoice of Tube Paints of all kinds, which we will sell cheap at wholesale and retail.

SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries,

no30 b634 1y 140 Lake st.

CONCENTRATED LYE—AN ADMIRAble and now very popular article for making soap being much cheaper and far more convenient to use than Potash, for sale by

SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries,

no30 b634 1y 140 Lake street.

FRENCH BLACKING.—THIS CELEbrated Blacking for sale by

SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries,

no30 b634 1y No. 140 Lake street.

KENOSHA WATER CURE.—THIS INstitution is located at Kenosha, Wis., on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. Its location is eminently adapted for the purpose. [illegible] The Cure will be kept open during the winter.

For particulars address H. T. SEELY, M. D., Physician. [illegible] Proprietor.

2,000 BBLS MICHIGAN WHITE Winter Wheat Flour, various Brands, on sale.

MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.,

[illegible] South Water street.

500 BXS STARCH, FOR SALE BY

MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.

OILS!—100 BBLS PURE ENGLISH LINseed Oil, for sale by

SAWYER, PAINE & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, [illegible] Lake street.

CAMPHENE!—ST. LOUIS CAMPHENE for sale by the bbl. or gal.

SAWYER, PAINE & CO.,

[illegible] Lake street.

GUM DROPS.—200 BOXES [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence, which has never failed to interpose for our relief, at the most critical period of our history. One year ago the sectional strife between the North and South on the dangerous subject of slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted, as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of the object, during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided, that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories, whatever is held as property under the guardianship of the federal constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, that a territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or a slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has been nowhere so happy as within that Territory itself: Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the territorial government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to Kansas make it their happy home.

KANSAS.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their (?) Legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority, and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the Territorial government they disregarded the principle absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must deside the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for a submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do, under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which alone had convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refrained from expressing their right to vote, and preferred that slavery should continue rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a Governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands.

Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution, either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus, the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event the slavery question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true that, as an individual, I have expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself, nor any human authority had the power to prejudge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which he had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision of their constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will. In either case the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily affected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, therefore, cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," upon the terms therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union, and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of the two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the eastern to the western boundary of the State. Congress, deeming these claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just referred, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition." In that event the act authorizes the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a constitution and State government for themselves, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representative of the Congress of the United States." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the federal constitution." After this constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, have left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton constitution. Surely, it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to 93,420. During this brief period, the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress has applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this powar ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, elected its legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests, are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The federal government has ever been a most liberal parent to the territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them of a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful employments by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo governors, senators and members of Congress to await until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single Congressional district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new territory at all homogeneous, and to unite them to anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two Senators and at least one Representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice President thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the Senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act which shall provide that, upon the application of a Territorial Legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

UTAH.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the government required that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new Governor instead of Brigham Young, and other federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity for adopting these measures is now demonstrated.

On the 15th of September, 1857, Governor Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to repel any and all such invasion," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himself "Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Legion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c.

These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned, on Green river, three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and drove away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that Gen. Johnston was obliged to reduce the rations, and even with this precaution there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the 1st of June.

Our little army behaved admirably in their encampment at Fort Bridger under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary, unsettled and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe and inclement winter without a murmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was sufficiently sustained by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to cover the deficiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers." Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarrassment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition. Thus it has been, and thus may it ever be.

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportunities, are the most capable of forming a correct judgment. General Johnston, commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of October 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their (the Mormons') part is inevitable." This he considered necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the meantime, it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the constitution and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object, I deemed it advisable in April last to dispatch two distinguished citizens of the United States—Messrs. Powell and McCulloch—to Utah. They bore with them a proclamation addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the sixth day of that month, warning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time, I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instruction to these agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation, and their reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that they have fully confirmed the opinion expressed by Gen. Johnson in the previous October, as to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state that they "are firmly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army here and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief inducements that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody, and very expensive war."

These gentlemen conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful services in executing the humane intentions of the government.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state, that Governor Cumming has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I cannot, in this connection, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col. Thomas L. Kane, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement winter, for the purpose of contributing to the pacification of the Territory.

I am happy to inform you that the Governor and other civil officers of Utah, are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar Valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City, and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route.

I recommended that the benefits of our land laws and pre emption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

CHINA.

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

You were informed by my last annual message, that our Minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time directed to co-operate cordially with the British and French Ministers, in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty, those just concessions to foreign commerce, which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than on my own authority, without usurping the war making power, which, under the constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such pressing and aggravated character; as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese Empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron, in the capture and destruction of the Berrier forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our minister has executed his instruction without eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually, cooperated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four Powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

I am happy to announce that, through the energetic yet conciliatory efforts of our Consul General in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the government of Great Britain should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conducive to their common interests. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you that the long pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurors. This question was recently brought to an issue by the repeated acts of British cruisers in boarding and searching our vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying, as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different sections of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country and require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the government of the United States, in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

The British government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed, that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British government would propose to carry out their suggestion; and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised, will be free from grave embarrassments. Still I shall form no decided opinion on the subject until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make.

I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

At the commencement of your last session, I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two governments would proceed to settle the Central American question in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their proposal was, to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two governments; but to accomplish the same object, by a negotiation between the British government and each of the Central American republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

SPAIN.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last I informed you that our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has hitherto been defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been entrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and a final attempt to obtain justice from that government.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the Captain-General of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and, in repeated instances, have from time to time inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numerous claims against the Spanish government, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years, by our successive diplomatic representatives. Notwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the Black Warrior under the late Administration; and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish ministry, have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demands.

Even what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels at different custom houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognized by the Spanish government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed according to their own statement (with which we are satisfied) at the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-four cents. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund one-third of that amount, ($42,878.41), but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is, also, accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice; but is made as a special favor.

One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims, arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish government to remove. Whilst the Captain-General of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control, on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our Minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the Captain-General for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, before the Spanish government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the Captain General were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish government to confer this power upon the Captain-General, and our Minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect, we occupy a different position from the Powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habit of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba.

CUBA.

The truth is, that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slaves bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark abodes.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain and Mexico or by the free and voluntary act of the Independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The Island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and its immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is comparatively unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him, for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success, that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795; and whilst demanding justice we ought to do justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose, could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

MEXICO.

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent, and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, to protect the integrity of its territory, against the hostile interference of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an indispensable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution, almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another has usurped the government in rapid succession, and the various constitutions from time to time adopted have been set at naught almost as soon as proclaimed. The successive governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain has been followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the republic, between the central government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the constitution last framed by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of different States of the republic, and the fortunes of war are constantly changing. Meanwhile the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be vain for this government to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that government. Meantime, in various parts of the republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment and plunder of our citizens by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but the central government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages, or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution pro rata upon all the capital in the republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding the decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and advised them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Acting upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the government proceeded still farther, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our minister immediately notified them, that if this decree should be carried into execution, he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the Government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own government should be ascertained.

This government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th of May last to be in strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the tenth article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failing on the part of our Minister to secure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And from the temper manifested by the Mexican government, he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume relations with that government; and it was, therefore deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President, to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just to itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

A PROTECTORATE ADVISED.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our Southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora and our adjoining Territories. The local governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Well founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, throughout the whole length of Arizonia. I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the government of the United States to assume a temporary protectrate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same; and this is earnestly recommended to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn, as soon as local governments shall be established in these Mexican States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

CONDITION OF ARIZONA.

And in this connection permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I, therefore, repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a Territorial government over Arizona.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, embracing the important State of California and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations therefore, have a deep and direct interest, that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by land over this narrow isthmus occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the vast interests of the rest of the world. Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is too important to be left at the mercy of rival companies claiming to hold connecting contracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The government of the United States expect no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not, if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection, for the common use of all nations, is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed by an arbitrary decree of that government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

All these difficulties might be avoided if, consistently with the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan government, on passengers and freight.

In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first interoceanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continued in successful operation, with great advantage to the public, until the 18th of February, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between the parties, up till the time when the transit was discontinued. Suffice it to say that since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time the competition has ceased between the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the Transit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretexts this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan government, will appear by the papers herewith communicated by the State Department. The principal objection seems to have been to the provision authorizing the United States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect. From the feebleness of that republic, its frequent changes of government, and its constant internal dissensions, this had become a most important stipulation, and one essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render our actual interference for its protection necessary.

The executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct an armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act on his own responsibility.

THE TRANSIT ROUTES, ETC.

Under these circumstances I would earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn at the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act, for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

In reference to the Panama route, the United States by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while the treaty exists."

In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 30th December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandize, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also the effects of the United States government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of Custom House or other charges by the Mexican government."

These treaty stipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua during the last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character. The transactions at Virgin Bay in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present minister to Nicaragua was appointed in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this Government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day it will only remain for this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the government and citizens of the United States.

Against New Granada we have long standing causes for complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our citizens against that republic; and to these have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties, was concluded by the Secretary of State and the Minister of New Granada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Granada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arisen between the two governments as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route, and also a tax upon the mails of the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The Government of New Granada has been informed that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes as an act of violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

BRAZIL.

With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil; whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States. Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importations of American flour in Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in September last this has been reduced from $1.32 to about forty-nine cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our Minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have the duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just and equal policy. In that event there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase, much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and their settlement ought to be no longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and I trust a successful effort, will be made by our Minister to procure their final adjustment.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable," "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the republic of Paraguay, in connection with the attack of the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to," in his annual message. And on the 12th July following, they made an appropriation to defray the expense and compensation of a commissioner to that republic, should the President deem it proper to make such an appointment.

In compliance with these enactments I have appointed a commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan government that it is due both to honor and justice that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their property.

Should our commissioner prove unsuccessful, after a sincere and earnest effort to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and dispatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

THE FINANCIAL REVULSION.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical classes. This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United States because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to articles of prime necessity. In the great prostration of business the iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence among the great number of workmen who were employed in this useful branch of industry. There could be no supply where there is no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced.

No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1847 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed in our past history must continue to return at intervals so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe in future; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interest our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at length in my last annual message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation, in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the direct power over the subject which, I believe, the federal government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew, in advance, that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate of interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation in our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

In connection with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 of treasury notes, and, this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14, 1858, a loan of $20,000,000, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law."

No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe that the incidental protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff would, at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no one will object.

TARIFF.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion, that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or measure, and which, from their nature, are of equal, or nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fully entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his advantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and, instead, subjecting it to an ad valorem duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer will not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and would amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congress in their better judgment will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The receipts into the treasury from all source during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23d, 1857, were $70,273,869 59, which amount, with the balance of $17,710,114 27 remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of $87,983,983 86.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighty-one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, ($81,585,667.76,) of which nine million six hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents ($9,684,537.99) were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, six million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents, ($6,398,316.10.)

The receipts into the treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st July, 1858, including one half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-six cents, (25,230,879.46,) and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty-eight million five hundred thousand dollars, (38,500,000,) making with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents, ($70,129,195.56.)

The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were twenty-one million seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-one cents, ($21,708,198 51,) of which one million and ten thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents ($1,010,142 37) were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures, during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are fifty-two million three hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-eight cents ($52,357,698 48,) making an aggregate of seventy-four million sixty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety six dollars and ninety nine cents ($74,065,896 99,) being and excess of expenditure, beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859, of three million nine hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and one dollars, and forty-three cents ($3,936,701 43.) Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the re issue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of dollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of seven million sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents ($7,063,298 57.)

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are sixty-two millions of dollars ($62,000,000), which, with the above estimated balance of seven million sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents ($7,063,298 57) make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of sixty-nine million sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents ($69,063,298.57). The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, are seventy-three million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-six cents, which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of $4,075,848 89.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the treasury, for the service of the Post Office Department, three million eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars ($3,838,728), as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to seven million nine hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-nine cents (7,914,576.89). To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding Treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making at their present session the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $25,155,977 67.

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of $10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th of June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, $35,155,977 66. There was on the 1st of July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of Dec. 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, $54,910,777 66. To this will be added $10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coast, I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster-General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $5,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until 1858, it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859 it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people should not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Post Master General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the department, over all roads where the trade will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave considerations of Congress.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific Railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observation which I made on this subject in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific Railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision, of individual and private interest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by State, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time, such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly twice in each week, by a common wagon road between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years between New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war making power of the Constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States, east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is so self-evident as to need no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy and rapid communication we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable pre-
requisite that we shall first have a railroa
convey and circulate its products throug
every portion of the Union. Besides such
road throughout our temperate latitude, w
would not be impeded by the frost and sn
winter, nor by the tropical heats of su
would attract to itself much of the trav
the trade of all nations passing between E
and Asia.

THE CASE OF THE SLAVER ECHO.

On the 21st of August last, L
J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dol
captured the slaver Echo, (formerly the
nam, of New Orleans) near Kay Verde, o
coast of Cuba, with more than three hu
African negroes on board. The prize, u
the command of Lieut. Bradford, of the U
States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the
of August; when the negroes, three hu
and six in number, were delivered into the
tody of the United States Marshal for the
trict of South Carolina. They were first p
in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort
ter, for safe keeping, and were detained
until the 19th of September, when the surviv
two hundred and seventy-one in number,
delivered on board the United States ste
Niagara, to be transported to the coast of
rica, under the charge of the agent of
United States, pursuant to the provision
of the act of the 3d of March,
"in addition to the acts prohibiting th
trade." Under the second section of th
the President is authorized to make such r
tions and arrangements as he may deem ex
ent, for the safe-keeping, support and remov
yond the limits of the United States, of al
negroes, mulattoes or persons of color," cap
by vessels of the United States, as may b
ered to the Marshal of the district into whi
are brought; "and to appoint a proper pers
siding upon the coast of Africa as agent
receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or pe
color, deliverable from on board vessels
the prosecution of the slave trade by comm
of the United States armed vessels."
A doubt immediately arose as to the tru
struction of this act. It is quite clear fr
terms that the President was authorized t
vide "for the safe keeping, support and
moval" of these negroes up to the time of
delivery to the agent on the coast of Af
but no express provision was made for
protection and support after they had re
their place of destination. Still an agen
to be appointed to receive them in Africa;
it could not have been supposed that Con
intended he should desert them at the m
they were received, and turn them loose on
inhospitable coast to perish for want of fo
to become again the victims of the slave tr
Had this been the intention of Congress,
employment of an agent to receive them,
is required to reside on the coast, was unn
sary, and they might have been landed by
vessels anywhere in Africa, and left expo
the sufferings and the fate which certainly
them.
Mr. Monroe, in his special message of
December, 1819, at the first session after
act passed, announced to Congress what,
opinion, was the true construction. He bel
it to be his duty under it, to follow these
unfortunates in Africa, and make provision
them there until they should be able to pro
for themselves. In communicating this
pretation of it to Congress, he stated
some doubt had been entertained as to
intent and meaning, and he submitted
question to them, so that they might, "
they deem it advisable, amend the same
fore further proceedings are had under
Nothing was done by Congress to ex
the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to
ry it into execution according to
own interpretation. This, then, became
practical construction. When the Africans
on board the Echo were delivered to the
shal at Charleston, it became my duty to
sider what disposition ought to be made of
under the law. For many reasons, it w
pedient to remove the Echo from that lo
as speedily as possible. Although the co
of the authorities and citizens of Charleston
giving countenance to the execution of the
was just what might have been expected
their high character, yet a prolonged con
ance of three hundred Africans in the imme
diate vicinity of that city, could
have failed to become a source of
convenience and anxiety to the inhabit
Where to send them was the question.
was no portion of the coast of Africa, to w
they could be removed with any regard t
manity, except to Liberia. Under these c
stances, an agreement was entered into with
Colonization Society on the 7th of September
a copy of which is herewith transmitted,
which the society engaged, for the conside
of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive
Africans in Liberia from the agent of the U
States, and furnish them during the pe
one year thereafter with comfortable shelter
ing, provisions and medical attendance, an
the children to receive schooling, and all, w
children or adults, to be instructed i
arts of civilization, suitable to their c
tion. This aggregate of forty-five tho
dollars was based upon the allowance of
hundred and fifty dollars for each indivi
and as there had been considerable mor
among them, and may be more before
reach Africa, the Society have agreed, i
equitable spirit, to make such a dedu
from the amount as under the circumst
may appear just and reasonable. This
not be fixed until we shall ascertain th
tual number which may become a charg
the Society.
It was also distinctly agreed, that und
circumstances shall this government be c
upon for any additional expenses.
The agents of the society manifes
laudable desire to conform to the wi
the government throughout the transa
They assured me that after a careful cal
tion, they would be required to expend
sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on
individual in complying with the agree
and they would have nothing left to rem
rate them for their care, trouble and re
sibility. At all events, I could make no
ter arrangement, and there was no othe
ternative. During the period when the
ernment itself, through its own ag
undertook the task of providing for capt
negroes in Africa, the cost per head was
much greater.
There having been no outstanding ap
priation applicable to this purpose, I c
not advance any money on the agreement
therefore recommend that an appropri
may be made of the amount necessary to
ry it into effect.
Other captures of a similar character
and probably will be made by our n
forces, and I earnestly recommend that
gress may amend the second section of
act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its con
tion from the ambiguity which has s
existed, and render the duty of the Pres
plain in executing its provisions.
I recommend to your favorable regard
local interests of the District of Columbia
the residence of Congress and the exec
departments of the government, we ca
fail to feel a deep concern in its welf
This is heightened by the high character
the peaceful and orderly conduct of its
dent inhabitants.
I cannot conclude without performing
agreeable duty of expressing my gratificat
that Congress so kindly responded to
recommendation of my last annual mes
by affording me sufficient time before
close of their late session for the examinat
of all the bills presented to me for approv
This change in the practice of Congress
proved to be a wholesome reform. It ex
a beneficial influence on the transaction
legislative business, and elicited the ge
approbation of the country. It enabled C
gress to adjourn with that dignity and de
eration so becoming to the representative
this great republic, without having crow
into general appropriation bills any provi
foreign to their nature, and of doubtful
constitutionality and expediency. Let
warmly and strongly commend this p
dent, established by themselves, as a gui
their proceedings during the present se

JAMES BUCHANAN
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 6, 1858.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washingto

ST. JOHN, Nov. 8.—The screw steamship C
of Washington, Capt. Petrie, from Liverp
on Wednesday, 24th ult., passed Cape Race
o'clock P. M. on Tuesday. Her advices are
days later than those by the Europa, at Halif
reached this port to-day.
The steamer Persia from New York, arriv
at Liverpool on Sunday, 21st ult.
The screw steamers Vigo, from New Yo
and Anglo-Saxon from Quebec, both on the
also arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.
The steamship Pacific from New York, N
8, via St. Johns, the 14th, arrived at Galw
on the 23d.
The screw steamship Edinburg, from N
York arrived at Glasgow on the 23d.
It was reported in England, previous to t
sailing of the City of Washington, that L
Napier had been recalled from his missi
Washington and was to be succeeded by
Lyons, now at Florence.
Liverpool Breadstuffs was generally dull
unchanged, except for wheat, which was firm
slightly higher for the finer descriptions.
Liverpool provisions generally dull and
ces without alteration of moment.
London money market—Consols were quo
at the close of business on Tuesday, 23d,
98⅝@98¾ for both money and account.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Tribune's corr
pondence contends that influential Administ
Senators had in contemplation a string
bill for the suppression of bigamy in U
The same thing will be attempted in the H
when the Utah land question comes up.
Lord Napier had a long interview with Mr. C
to-day.
Horace F. Clark and Mr. Vance, the
American members from North Carolina h
taken their seats on the opposition side of t
House.
The French and English legation manifest
lively interest in the Spanish American port
of the President's message.

Mexican Mail, etc.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The new Mexican ma
with Santa Fe dates to the 15th ult., reached In
dependence on the 5th. News unimportant.
A letter from Mr. Yost, dated Albuquerque
giving a summary of the Navajo war, clo
with the following language: "The cry is
men. Volunteers must be called out. I ha
no dissenting voice to this anywhere."

The English Lords Safe in Minneso

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—The statement regar
the murder of Lords Grosvenor and Cavend
and Hon. Mr. Ashley, was contradicted by
our city papers, including the Transcript.
Since the rumor was circulated, they h
seen and spoken to Sir George Simpson, G
ernor of Hudson Bay Company, and he s
there is no truth in it.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1858.

The President's Message.

We are enabled to present this ponderous document to our readers, in full, this morning. Our space forbids an extended notice of its merits in this issue. We would call attention, however, to the Kansas department of the Message as something cool even in this bracing atmosphere. To compose and deliberately put in print those two columns of pleadings to an issue which has just been decided the other way, both by the people of Kansas and the people of the United States, required a degree of "cheek" which we did not give even James Buchanan credit for. The popular verdict, however, has not been without its effect on the Presidential nerves. The sardonic smile, visible in the former utterance that "Kansas is as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina," is nowhere to be discovered in this pronunciamento. A senile whimper characterizes the whole discussion.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The body of a German (name unknown) was discovered about noon yesterday, frozen to death, on the Rock Island Railroad, about a mile and a half south of the Junction. Coroner James held an inquest last evening—verdict, death from intemperance and exposure. The body is in charge of S. B. Berry, Sexton, 154 Washington street. A piece of paper found on the person of deceased indicated his name to be Fr. Bauer.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—New counterfeit 5's on the Layton Bank of Lynn, Mass., were put in circulation here last evening.

An action for libel has been commenced by John Griffin against the proprietors of the *Daily News*. The alleged libelous matter was contained in an electioneering hand-bill distributed yesterday, in which complainant is denounced as a common slanderer and originator of the reports derogatory to the character of Mr. Russell, Anti-Tammany candidate for Comptroller.

THE EARLY DAYS OF LOUISIANA.

THE OLD BLOCKHOUSE.

A Thrilling Adventure.

Concluded

We now had to keep a sharp lookout; for if one us showed himself at a loophole a dozen bullets rattled about his ears. There were many shot-holes through the palisades, which were covered with white streaks where the splinters had been torn off by the lead. The musketeers had spread themselves all along the edge of the forest, and had learned by experience to keep close to their cover. We now and then got a shot at them and killed four or five, but it was slow work, and the time seemed very long.

Suddenly the Spaniards set up a loud shout. At first we could not make out what was the matter, but presently we heard a hissing and crackling on the roof of the blockhouse. They had wrapped tow round their catterages and one of the shot had set light to the fire-board. Just as we found it out, they gave three more hurras, and we saw the dry planks beginning to flame, and the fire to spread.

"We must put that out and at once," said Asa, "if we don't wish to roast alive. Some one must get up the chimney with a bucket of water. I'll go myself."

"Let me go, Asa," said Righteous.

"You stop here. It don't matter who goes. The thing will be done in a minute."

He put a chair on a table and got upon it, and then seizing a bar which was fixed across the chimney to hang hams upon, he drew himself up by his arms, and Rachel handed him a pail of water. All this time the flames was burning brighter, and the Spaniards getting louder in their rejoicings and hurras. Asa stood upon the bar, and raising the pail above his head, poured the water out of the chimney upon the roof.

"More to the left, Asa," said Righteous; "the fire is strongest more to the left."

"Tarnation seize it!" cried Asa, "I can't see. Hand me up another pailful."

We did so; and when he had got it, he put his head out at the top of the chimney to see where the fire was, and threw the water over the exact spot. But at the very moment that he did so, the report of a dozen muskets was heard.

"Ha!" cried Asa in an altered voice, "I have it." And the hams and buckets came tumbling down the chimney, and Asa after them all covered with blood.

"In God's name, man, are you hurt!" cried Rachel.

"Hush! wife," replied Asa; "keep quiet. I have enough for the rest of my life, which will not be long: but never mind, lads; defend yourselves well, and don't fire two at the same man. Save your lead, for you will want it all. Promise me that."

"Asa! my beloved Asa!" shricked Rachel; "If you die, I shall die too."

"Silence foolish woman; and our child, and the one yet unborn! Hark! I hear the Spaniards! Defend yourselves, and Nathan, be a father to my children."

I had barely time to dress his hand and make him the promise he wished. The Spaniards, who had doubtless guessed our loss, rushed like mad wolves up to the mound, twenty on one side, and upwards of thirty on the other.

"Steady!" cried I. "Righteous, here with me: and you, Rachel, show yourself worthy to be Hiram Strong's daughter, and Asa's wife; load this rifle for me while I fire my own."

"O God! O God!" cried Rachel "the hell-hounds have murdered my Asa!"

She clasped her husband's body in her arms and there was no getting her away. I felt sad enough myself, but there was scanty time grieving; for a party of Spaniards, headed by one of the Acadians, were close up to the mound on the side which I was defending. I shot the Acadian; but another, the sixth, and last but one, took his place. "Rachel!" cried I, "the rifle, for God's sake, the rifle! a single bullet may save all our lives."

But no Rachel came, and the Acadian and Spaniards, who, from the cessation of our fire, guessed that we were either unloaded, or had expended our ammunition, now sprang forward, and by climbing, and scrambling, and getting on one another's shoulders, managed to scale the side of the mound, almost perpendicular as you see it is. And in a minute the Acadian and half dozen Spaniards, with axes, were chopping away at the palisades, and severing the wattles which bound them together. To give the devil his due, if there had been only three like that Acadian, it would have been all up with us. He handled his axe like a real backwoodsman; but the Spaniards wanted either the skill or the strength of arm, and they made little impression. There were only Righteous and myself to oppose them; for, on the other side, a dozen soldiers, with the seventh of of those cursed Acadians, were attacking the stockade.

Righteous shot down one of the Spaniards, but just as he had one so the Acadian tore up a palisade by the roots, (how he did I know not to this hour, there must have been a stump remaining on it,) held it with the wattles and branches hanging round it like a shield before him, guarding off a blow I aimed at him, then hurled it against me with such force that I staggard backwards, and he sprang past me. I thought it was all over with us. It is true that Righteous, with the butt of his rifle, split the skull of the first Spaniard who entered, and drove his hunting knife into the next; but the Acadian alone was man enough to give us abundant occupation, now he had got in our rear. Just then there was the crack of a rifle, the Acadian gave a leap into the air and fell dead, and at the same moment my son Godsend, a boy of ten years old, sprang forward, Asa's rifle in his hand still smoking from muzzle and touchhole. The glorious boy had loaded the piece when he saw that Rachel did not do it, and in the very nick of time had shot the Acadian through the heart. This brought me to myself again, and with an axe in one hand and knife in the othe, I rushed in among the Spaniards, hacking and hewing right and left. It was a real butchery, which lasted a good quarter of an hour; but then the Spaniards got sick of it, and would have done so soon'r had they known that their leader was shot. At last they jumped off the mound and ran away, such of them as could. Righteous and I put the palisade in its place again, securing it as well as we could, and then, telling my boy to keep watch, ran over to the other side, where a desperate fight was going on.

Three of our party, assisted by the women, were defending the stockade against a score of Spaniards, who kept poking their bayonets between the palisades, till all our people were wounded and bleeding. But Rachel had now recovered from her first grief at her husband's death, or rather it had turned to a feeling of revenge, and there she was, like a raging tigress, seizing the bayonets as they were thrust through the stockade, and wrenching them from the muskets, and sometimes pulling the muskets themselves out of the soldiers hands. But all this struggling had loosened the palisades, and there were one or two openings in them through which the thin bodied Spaniards, pushed on by their comrades, were able to pass. Just as we came up two of these copper-colored Dons had squeezed themselves through, without their muskets, but with their short sabres in their hands. They are active dangerous fellows these Spaniards in a hand-to-hand tussel. One of them sprang at me, and if it had not been for my hunting-knife, I was done for, for I had no room to swing my axe; but as he came on I hit him a blow with my fist, which knocked him down, and then ran my knife into him, and jumping over his body snatched a musket out of Rachel's hand, and began laying about me with the but-end of it. I was sorry not to have my rifle, which was handier than those heavy Spanish muskets. The women were now in the way—we hadn't room for so many—so I called out to them to get into the blockhouse and load the rifles. There was still another Acadian alive, and I knew the fight wouldn't end till he was done for. But while we were fighting, Godsend and the women loaded the rifles, and, brought them out, and firing through the stockade, killed three or four, and, as luck would have it, the Acadian was amongst them. So when the Spaniards, who are just like hounds, and only come on if led and encouraged, saw that their leader had fallen, they sprang off the mound, with a Carajo! Malditos! and ran away as if a shell had burst amongst them.

The old squatter paused and drew a deep breath. He had forgotten his usual drawl and deliberation, and had become animated and eager while describing the stirring incidents in which he had borne so active a part. When he had taken breath, he continued.

"I couldn't say how long the fight lasted; it seemed short we were so busy, and yet long deadly long. It is no joke to have to defend one's life, and the lives of those one loves best against fourscore blood-thirsty Spaniards, and that with only half a dozen rifles for arms, and a few palisades for shelter. When it was over we were so dog-tired that we fell down where we were, like overdriven oxen, and without minding the blood which lay like water upon the ground. Seven spaniards and two Acadians were lying dead within the stockade. We ourselves were all wounded and hacked about, some with knife-stabs and sabre-cuts, others with musket-shots; ugly wounds enought, some of them, but none mortal. If the Spaniards had returned to the attack they would have made short work of us; for as soon as we left off fighting and our blood cooled, we became stiff and helpless. But now came the women with rags and bandages, and washed our wounds and bound them up, and we dragged ourselves into the blockhouse, and lay down upon our mattresses of dry leaves. And Godsend loaded the rifles and a dozen Spanish muskets that were lyining about, to be in readiness for another attack, and the woman kept watch while we slept. But the Spaniards had had enough, and we saw no more of them. Only the next morning, when Jonas went down the ladder to reconnoitre, he found thirty dead and several others dying, and a few wounded, who begged hard for a drink of water, for their comrades had deserted them. We got them up into the blockhouse, and had their wounds dressed, and after a time they were cured and left us."

"And were you never after attaked again," said I. "I wonder at your courage in remaining here after being aware of the dangers you were exposed to."

"We reckoned we had more right than ever to the land after all the blood it had cost us, and then the news of the fight had got carried into the settlements, and up as far as Salt River; and some of our friends and kinsfolk came down to join us, and there were soon enough of us not to care for twice as many Spaniards as we had beaten off before."

While he was speaking the old squatter decended the ladder, and led us out of the forest and over the ridge of a low hill, on the side of which stood a dozen loghouses, which cast their black shadows on the moonlit slope. We found a rough but kind welcome—few words, but plenty of good cheer—and we made acquaintance with the heroines of the blockhouse seige, and with their sons and daughters, buxom strapping damsels and fine manly lads, Yankees though they were. I have enjoyed a softer bed, but never a sounder sleep than that night.

The next day our horses were brought round from the swamp, and we took our departure; but as hardships, however painful to endure, are pleasant to look back upon, so have I often thought with pleasure of our adventures in the prairies, and recurred with the strongest interest to old Nathan's thrilling narrative of the Bloody Blockhouse.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

FLOUR—Very quiet and prices unchanged. Sales 6,100 bbls at $3.50@4.20 for unsound, $4.20@4.40 for sup'rstate, $4.25@4.55 for super Western, $4.80@5.10 for common to medium extra do, and $5.25@5.50 for shipping brands round hoop Ohio—closing quiet. Canadian Flour unchanged; sales 500 brls, at $5@6.25 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour steady; sales 150 brls, at $3.30@4.10.

GRAIN—Wheat active for local milling; prices unchanged; sales 12,000 bu, at $1.20 for common white Canadian, $1.17 for mixed Western, $1.05@1.15 for red Southern, $1.20@1.22 for mixed Southern. Rye quiet; sales 1000 bu North River at 76½c afloat. Barley quiet and pretty firm at 70@95c. Corn a shade firmer; demand fair and partly speculative; sales 26,000 bu, at 76@77½c for common to choice mixed Western. Oats firmer; sales @55c for State and Western, 53@55c for Canadian.

WHISKY—Unchanged; sales 400 brls at 25c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firm. Sales 2,675 bbls at $17.90@17.92. Old mess, $18.75, new, $17, soft mess, $18.62, new uninspected mess, $14.25@14.50 prime, including 500 bbls mess at January delivery and 1000 bbls mess from March to June at $18.75, at sellers option. Beef heavy—sales 625 bbls at $6.50@7 country prime. Beef hams steady. Sales 125 bbls at $14@15 prime. Mess beef dull and nominal. Cut meats dull, 6¼@6½c for shoulders, and 9½@9¾c for hams. Dressed hogs in request at 7¼@7½c. Corn fed Bacon quiet. Lard dull and scarcely so firm. Sales 885 bbls at 11¼@11½, the latter an outside price. 200,000 lbs green sides deliverable this and next month from the block sold for 9c. Butter steady at 12@19c, Ohio 18@23c. Cheese steady at 8@9½c.

STOCKS.—Second board dull and lower: Delaware & Hudson Canal, $97¾; N. Y. Central, $83½; M. & M. $15; Erie, $17¾; S [illegible]; Harlem, $12¾; Mich. Sou. guar. $37¼; Reading, $57¾; Panama, $119¼; Galena & Chicago, $73¾; C. & T., $31¾; S. $3; C & R I. $63¾

Cincinnati Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.

FLOUR—Good demand, partly for export; and 3,500 bbls sold at $4.50@4.75 for choice to far extra. Receipts moderate.

WHISKY—Steady: sales of 900 bbls at 22¼ct.

HOGS—Dull at 15@25c lower. 4,000 head sold at $6@7. The latter rate for those averaging 250 lbs. Receipts 6,000 head. Weather very favorable.

PROVISIONS—Several parties from the country anxious to sell Mess Pork—said to the extent of 2,000 bbls at $17.50, to be delivered the last ten days of this month. Cut Meats declined ⅛c. Sides sold at 8c. Lard 11c, with sales of 200 bbls. Market closed heavy and speculators seemed discouraged.

LINSEED OIL—Advanced to 70c.

The "Price Current" reports total receipts for week, 65,000 hogs; total for season, 221,000; against 137,000 for same time last season.

Money active. Exchange unaltered.

WEATHER—Cold; thermometer 25°.

New-York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK Dec. 8.

Beef rather dull, on account of the storm, but prices improved to small receipts and improved quality. The advance is fully ¼c ₩ lb. Receipts, 2,634 head. Quotations are:—medium 8¼@9c, best 9½@10c.

Sheep and Lambs also higher and active. Receipts, 9,116 head.

Swine active at 6¼@6½c for heavy corn fed. Receipts, 18,000 head.

Real Estate.

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS FOR SALE.—Two (2) Lots, 25x100 feet each to a 12 foot alley, on Huron street between Wolcott and Cass streets, near the new St James' Church, at $150 per foot. One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal annual payments. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle st. de6 ly

FOR SALE.—25X100 FEET ON NORTH Wells street near Division street, at $56 per foot. $1,087 50 cash, the balance payable on the 29th of September, 1860. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle street. de6-ly

NORTH SIDE LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight (8) Lots, 25x100 feet each, on Sedgwick street, just north of Chicago avenue, at $800 each. One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle st. de6 ly

FOR SALE.—BRICK DWELLING AND Lot 25x100 feet, on Randolph street between Morgan and Carpenter. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle street. de6-ly

Lake Forest.

THE LIND UNIVERSITY AT LAKE Forest, twenty-seven miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, has recently contracted for the erection of an Academy Building, employed a competent Principal, and propose to open a School on the 27th of November next; and for the purpose of encouraging families who may wish to settle in a healthful location, abounding in springs of good and wholesome water, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, and on the most desirable site for a town between Chicago and Milwaukee, where they may soon enjoy all the advantages of good society, and a high order of schools, will sell a few lots at a low price and on reasonable time, to families who wish to improve and live upon the premises. Also, the Lake Forest Association have a few ten acre lots immediately west and adjoining the town, (mostly farming lands,) which they will sell to parties who will improve soon, at a reasonable price and time. Apply personally at No. 22, corner of Wabash and Washington streets, or by letter to PETER PAGE, Agent. Chicago, Sept. 22, 1858. se23-a943-3m

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a HOMESTEAD, Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 50 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property, Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands.

For Particulars address Post Office Box 1969.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

The subscriber having had much practical experience Selecting and Locating Lands

In the various Land Districts in the Western States has unusual facilities for making valuable selection

For Land Warrants or Cash

Choice selections may now be made in

IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI,

Persons having Warrants, can have them

LOCATED IN THEIR OWN NAME

AND 40 PER CENT PROFIT GUARANTEED

Payable in one year

Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.

Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.

S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, 49 Clark street, Chicago

CHARLES COOK, LAND AGENT. Charles Cook, House and Collecting Agent. Chas. Cook, Canadian Agent. Chas. Cook, Emigrant Agent. Chas. Cook, Licensed Intelligence Agent. Chas. Cook transacts business for parties at a distance. Chas. Cook would accept other respectable Agencies. REFERENCES—John E. Wilkins, Esq., British Consul; John A. Buchanan, Esq.; Rev. Robert Boyd; J. Woodworth, M. D. Address 11 Clark street, up stairs, or P. O. box [illegible]

COAL.

N. NELSON HAYDON,

YARD AND OFFICE 158 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, (Between Adams and Monroe streets.)

NUT, STOVE, EGG, LARGE EGG, FURNACE, Broken and Lump Coal, by the ton or cargo, from the following mines: Lehigh, Scranton, Lackawana, Schemokin, Mount Carmel and Green Hiney, Erie, Briar Hill, Chippewa and other Bituminous Coals. Beech, Maple and Hickory Wood, long, sawed, split and delivered. Coal delivered by the cargo at all the principal points on the lakes.

COAL AND WOOD.

ISAAC COALE, AT THE OLD STAND Corner of Clark and Adams street, offers for sale Coal of all kinds, Sawed and Split and delivered. Also, Erie, Lackawana, Orrville, Blossburg, and other Pennsylvania Coals, Briar Hill, Mineralville, and other Ohio Coals, Clinton, Merrick and other Illinois Coals. Orders promptly filled and Coal carefully screened. ISAAC COALE, 214 Clark, corner Adams st.

200 HHDS SUGAR NOW ARRIVING and for sale low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

COFFEE.—500 BAGS RIO COFFEE just received and offered to the Trade at low figures. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

New Advertisements.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 8th instant, on Lake street, between Wells and State, a LADY'S FUR GLOVE. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with MONROE & BRADLEY, 81 Lake street. de9 b497 2t

MR. F. APFELBAUM'S

GRAND CONCERT!

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, '58,

At Metropolitan Hall,

Mr. Apfelbaum will be assisted by the following talent:—

Miss LUCINDA WYMAN, Mr. UNGER, Mr. MARKGRAFF, Mr. MELMS, Mr. DeCLERQUE, Mr. F. GROSS.

PROGRAMME.

PART ONE.

1. Quartette, (Allegro)..............Haydn
   Messrs. Unger, DeClerque, Markgraff, Melms.
2. Aria, "Bohemian Girl,"..............Balfe.
   Mr. S. Apfelbaum.
3. Song, "Ein Schuetz ben ich,"..............Kreutzer
   Mr. F. Gross.
4. Aria, "Lucrecia Borgia,"..............Bellina.
   Miss L. Wyman.
5. Duett, "Belisarius,"..............Donizetti.
   Messrs. Unger, Apfelbaum and Gross.
6. Quartette, (Adagio)..............Mozart.
   Messrs. DeClerque, Markgraff, Melms.

PART SECOND.

7. Song, "O. Columbia"..............
   Mr. S. Apfelbaum.
8. Quartett..............Mozart.
   Messrs. Unger, DeClerque, Markgraff, Melms.
9. Erl King..............Schubert.
   Mr. Gross.
10. Aria, "Lucia de Lammermoor"..............Belini.
    Miss L. Wyman.
11. Quartett..............Haydn.
    Messrs. Unger, DeClecque, Markgraff, Melms.
12. The Brightest Eyes..............Stezilli
    Mr. F. Apfelbaum.

☞ Door open at 7 o'clock P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock. Admittanse 50 cents. de9 b700 1t

FURNITURE!

AT AUCTION PRICES

FOR CASH!

JOHN WEST'S

197 Lake Street,

I have now remaining unsold a variety of Mahogany and Walnut Parlor suits, covered in Hair-cloth. Also, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Marble top Tables, Card Tables, Oak Dining Chairs of different styles, Oak Library Chairs, Hat Trees, Umbrella Stands; Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood Chamber Suits; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Looking Glasses, Gilt Pier and Oval Mirrors, together with a choice assortment of

ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE

Now covering the best French Brocatel, of various colors, all of which

I AM PREPARED TO SELL

AT THE SAME PRICES

For Which Similar Articles Were Sold

AT THE

AUCTION SALES.

These Goods are ALL NEW and in perfect order, and of the Latest Styles. Those who wish to purchase Furniture at Lower Prices than the same articles will be sold at by any other house in this city, are invited to look through the assortment and if they find goods to suit them

PRICES WILL BE MADE SATISFACTORY.

JOHN WEST,

197............Lake street............197

de9

Thomas George & Co.,

201 - - - Lake Street - - - 201

Offer at Great Discount for Cash

COOKING STOVES,

Of all Sizes.

PARLOR STOVES,

For Wood and Coal, and

OFFICE STOVES,

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100 doz. Coal Sifters.
100 " Wire Seives, Nos. 24 and 30.
50 " Coal Hods.
50 " Wire Oyster Boilers,
25 " Wire Gridirons,
50 " Lanterns, at half price.

For sale at great bargains for cash at Thos. George & Co., 201 Lake street.

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COFFEE AND TEA POTS!

Are sold at Manufacturer's Prices by Thomas George & Co., 201 Lake Street.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Of almost every kind can be found at 201 Lake Street:

FIRE IRONS,

A fine assortment of Brass and Steel just received by Thos. George & Co., 201 Lake street.

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The best article in the world for cleansing dirty water, Manufacturer's Depot, 201 Lake-st. Thomas George & Co.

5,000 of Plummers' and Gas Fitters' BRASS WORK Will be sold at 33⅓ discount from list Prices. Thos. George & Co.

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THROUGH ROUTE TO NEW YORK, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Albany, Elmira, Binghampton, Springfield, Worcester, and all points in the New England States.

6:00 A. M. New York Express leaves Chicago via old Michigan line.

8:30 A. M. Mail and Accomodation, via old Michigan line.

8:00 P. M. New York and Boston Express, via old Michigan line.

6:00 A. M. Train (daily, except Sundays,) connects at Adria: with train for Monroe and Detroit, making close connections at Detroit with trains on Great Western Railroad.

8:30 A. M. (daily, Sundays excepted,) connecting at Elkhart with train for Goshen Air Line.

8,00 P. M. (daily, except Saturday,) connect at Adrian with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

ONE OF WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS Will accompany the Night Train.

☞ Passengers leaving Chicago on the 6:00 A.M. train get a Night Car at Cleveland.

Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot. S. M. GRAY, General Western Agent. my10

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE INVITED. S. W. DENSMORE & CO. Are now prepared to sell and deliver to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE Any of the various product of their mills. We shall aim at the stars in the quality of our goods, and with a good mill, good materials, and experience, hope to reach and maintain the highest point of excellence. Our brands of Flour in barrels and bags are Phillips' Mills, Choice Extra, No. 1 White Wheat, Phillips' Mills, Extra Superfine, No. 1 Red Winter, Phillips' Mills, Choice Family, Choice Extra Spring. Also at wholesale or retail: White Rye Flour, Corn Meal, sifted and unsifted. Graham Flour, Corn and Oats, ground. Cracked Wheat, Middlings, Bran, Shorts, Samps, &c. S. W. DENSMORE & CO., No. 147 South Water street. mh10-t926-ly

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22x17	18x23
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23x44	24x34
27x41	25x37
26x42	24x36
23x33	25x35
23x33	26x37
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And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 3,000 reams of WRAPPING PAPER of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated NEWS AND BOOK INK. All of which will be sold for Cash, at the lowest possible rates. ☞ Cash paid for Rags. my3 '59

5 CASKS CARB. AMMONIA

25 cases Jenning's Calc'd Magnesia,

3 puncheons St. Thomas Bay Rum,

50 tins St. Vincent's Arrow Root,

5 cases Phosphorus,

500 pounds Prussiate Potash.

FOR SALE BY BOCKEE, INNIS & CO., 25 South Water street. no11-b464-1m

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE above Yard, No. 304 South Wells street, Chicago, for the purpose of carrying on the Stone business in all its branches. In addition to his extensive Quarries in Joliet and Rock Run, he has leased the well known and extensive Stone Quarry known as Rofinot's Quarry, of Des Plaines, with all the machinery, and heretofore belonging to the Great Western Stone Company; so he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Cut Stone, as well as Rough Stone, of any size and shape, and in any quantity required, at short notice. Rubble, Paving and Macadamizing, always on hand. FRANCIS SCHWALM, Prop'r. P. F. ROFINOT, Sup't. se8-dm797

CISTERNS, WELLS AND PUMPS.—THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to manufacture Cisterns, for Rainwater, Tanks for Gas Metres and Railroads, Distillers Tubs and Rectifiers. Also, dig Wells, and furnish Chain and other Pumps at short notice, at his old stand No. 281 West Lake street. Post Office Box No. [illegible] E. SMALLEY. mh23-ly-[illegible]

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PATENT

MEDICINE DEPOT.

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Is the only place in Chicago where a full assortment of every kind of

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If you want a Remedy for your Cough,

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IF you want some Tonic Bitters or Scheidam SCHNAPPS, go to BOLLES, SMITH CO., 124 Lake street

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IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

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Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

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One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

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One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of Cholera.

Only one bottle is need ed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness

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One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst form, while Summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure Dropsy by exciting the absorbants.

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☞ Mix water in the month with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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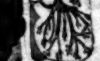

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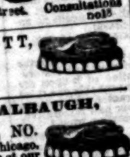

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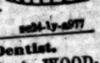

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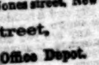

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Work, Railroad and other Pumps, Refrigerators, Artesian Well Pipe, Smoke Pipes, Steam Whistles, Bells and Bell Worms, Plumbers' Boilers, and all kinds of Plumber's Materials. Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Water Coolers, Grocers' Canisters, Toilet Setts. A large stock of COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.

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Every family ought to possess a copy of the New Cyclopedia. It is a Library in itself. Let each man save twenty-five cents a week, and by the time the work is complete he can not only own the fifteen volumes, but also a handsome book-case to keep them in. Save a half dime a day, (a little self-denial will do it,) and you save enough to buy a set of books which will give you sound information upon all points about which you wish and wish to inquire.

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Carefully written, and under auspices that will render the work not only authentic, but also authoritative in its exposition of the personal history, public career and political sentiments of the illustrious Statesman. The work will embody all the leading events of his public life, and will be brought down to the close of the XXXVth Congress. The whole will be embraced in an elegant 12mo volume, containing 500 pages. Price $1.50. Embellished with a full length portrait of SENATOR DOUGLAS, Engraved by Buttre, from Brady's Photograph.

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Educational.

MR. A. DE PASSIO RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Chicago, that his niece, Miss J. De PELGROM, a pupil of the Royal Conservatory of Brussels, gives lessons on the Piano Forte. Families desiring to hear the Artist previous to engaging her as a teacher, may send an invitation to Mr. de Passio, who will be most happy to visit them with her. Best of references given. Address A. DE PASSIO, care of Ill. Cent. R. R. or care of Mr. Gould, Music Store, on Lake street. no6 2m b366

EVENING SCHOOL.—AN EVENING School will be opened at the Garden City Institute Rooms, Harrison street, near State, commencing Monday evening, Nov. 29th. The School will be open from 7 to 9 on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Young men, and others whose business will not permit them to attend a day school, will hear find pleasant accommodations, and peculiar advantages for a practical business education. Particular attention given to Penmanship, Book-keeping, and Commercial Calculations. For terms and other particulars apply at the Schoolrooms to C. P. SNOW. no24 ly-b537

Lind University.

THE FRIENDS OF LIND UNIVERSITY are hereby informed, that, in consequence of the continued rainy weather, it has been impossible to complete the building for the Preparatory Department of the School this institution in season for the opening of the School on the 25th of November. The Fractional Term of one month will therefore be omitted, and everything will be in readiness for the admission of Students on the first Monday (the 3d) of January, 1859. S. LIND, W. W. PATTERSON, H. M. THOMPSON, Committee. no19 b533 tiat

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1858. Entrance No. 36 Edina Place. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE. T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal. au9-ly-a366 Address box 3866.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, November 22d, 1858. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence 173 Monroe street, and he wishes no one to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for them selves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spaired by the teachers. se9

Garden City Institute.

NO. 20 HARRISON-ST.,—NEAR STATE.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTItution will commence on Monday, September 6th. Tuition varies from $6 00 to $12 00. The Female Department is separate, and the number of pupils in this department limited to twenty-five. For further particulars apply at the school rooms from 9 to 9 A. M. C. P. SNOW, Principal. se6a666

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 275 HURON street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this Institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1858. The Female Department is entirely distinct from the male, having different school hours, separate recitations, recess, &c. For further particulars see circulars at Keen's and Cook's bookstores, or apply after Sept. 1st, at the schoolroom, to O. T. SNOW, Principal. au30-ly-a431

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL, 63............EDINA PLACE............63. The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of the MISSES STEVENS, will commence on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. au11-ly-429

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL. ap6-d&wly-4771.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH. CONCENTRATED LYE. For making Soap without lime, with little or no trouble and trifling expense. The cheapest and most convenient article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound box will make nine pounds of EXCELLENT HARD SOAP and several gallons of best Soft Soap, or one barrel of the latter. Every family can make all the soap, both hard and soft, they use, from their ordinary kitchen grease and this Lye, nothing else is required. PRINTERS and all others using a STRONG LYE will find the "CONCENTRATED" by far the cheapest and most effective article they can possibly use for great utility. A single trial will convince any one of its great utility. For sale by all DRUGGISTS and GROCERS in the country. Beware of Imitations. Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who manufacture the extra superfine, snow white Table Salt, and Sole Packers' Salt, warranted entirely pure. Dairy and Pork Packers Salt, warranted the United States. Also, [illegible] Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Muriatic Acid, Nitric Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Chloride of Lime, [illegible]

CIGARS! CIGARS! THIRTY-FIVE CASES OF CIGARS On hand and for sale by W. RATTLING, 85 Lasalle street. [illegible]

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Just Received from the recent Depressed Auction S in New York:—

1,000 STELLA SHAWLS, at half price of Im tation.

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ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOO of recent Importation at extremely low prices.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

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1858 - - - Fall and Winter. - - - 18

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OFFER AT WHOLESALE A VERY CO plete and attractive Fall and Winter stock of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS Which they have, as usual, bought with a view of to a CLOSE PAYING TRADE. To such they only an opportunity of showing stock and naming pri sel0a808-3m

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THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE inform the public generally, that they have op their office at the above place for the transaction of a GENERAL PATENT AGENCY BUSINESS. It is their aim to keep on hand, at all times, for ex tion and sale, as large a variety as possible of pate articles of the latest and most useful inventions; and will take great pleasure in receiving visitors who wish to examine their articles, whether with a vi purchasing or not. The office is thrown open as the headquarters of In tors who may wish to dispose of their improvements the proprietors respectfully invite inventors and ar to consult upon them at their pleasure. Patents obtain new inventions on reasonable terms, and with the possible delay. The undersigned will keep thoro posted up in all the new patents issued at Washingt will receive and sell on commission all classes of and patented articles, together with individual, Coun State rights to use and sell the same. Care will be to receive no patented article or right for sale that possessed of genuine merit; it being the purpose firm to maintain a character worthy the entire confid of all who may wish to purchase new and useful im ments. TRIPP, HALE & CO. No. 100 Lake Stree

REFERENCES. Wm. Jones, No. 51 Summer St., Boston; P. H. Fl Co., Kilby St., Boston; James M. Hale, Milk St., Bo Bowen & Bro., 75 Lake St., Chicago; M. D. Gilman & 152 South Water St. Chicago; Hoyt & Pierce, 29 St., Chicago; A. J. Murphy, Burlington, Vt.; J. T Albany, N. Y.; Miran Peck, Albany, N. Y.; Charles Bro., Syracuse, N. Y. no9 b

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WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENT to all legal business, and, in connection wi W. GRAY, Practical Draughtsman and Architect, w tend to procuring Patents, filing Caveats, drawing fications, Bonds, Assignments, prosecuting Appeals infringements, procuring Re-issues, and have made arrang connected with patentees; and have made be furnished whereby Models and Engravings can be from their experience. They feel confident, from their experience they will be able to satisfy all parties who may wi sired. business transacted with the Office, and procured or any business entrusted to the Patent Office. GEO. COATSWORT ly26-a381-ly E. L. BOND

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Engine and Hand Lathes,

Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Slide rests, Steam and water Gauges, finished Brass

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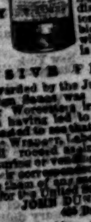

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Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras To His Brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & P that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition for Foreign Sauces was obtained by LEA & PERRINS for their Worcestershire Sauce. The success of which having led to numerous fraudulent imitations, [illegible] Lea & Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle. [illegible] Lea & Perrins have instructed their correspondents in various parts of the world to advise them of any such infringements. Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New York. A stock always in store. Also, orders received for [illegible] from England.

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COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1858.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, ETC.—Business is adjusting itself to a winter basis, and demands upon bankers come principally from the pork trade. The warm weather with an abundance of rain and mud has suddenly given place to stinging cold, and pork operators are having every opportunity they could desire, to ship "dressed hogs" by rail to the seaboard cities.

Exchange continues scarce, with some talk of a further rise. This will depend somewhat on the activity of the pork trade. To-day it is steady at 1 per cent. premium. Bank discounts, as usual, 10 per cent. Money plenty for all real business transactions. Gold dull, selling only in small lots at 1@1¼c. Currency in fair supply. Street rates nominal at 1½@2 per cent. per month.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 9th has the following:

There was an increased demand for money to-day, but the supply of currency was about equal to the offerings of good paper, and the market for the latter continued comparatively easy, at 10@12 per cent.

Eastern Exchange was scarcer and firmer than on Saturday. At most of the houses the purchase fell short of the sales, and in no instance was there an excess of offerings. A continuance of this state of things for two or three days would lead to the establishment of an advance, and as it is, rates favor sellers. A fraction over par was, in some cases, paid by dealers for New York checks, and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston were taken, generally, at par, while bankers' drafts were not to be had to any extent below a ¼ premium.

In the seabord cities the question, "what can we do to employ our money" continues to be a matter of absorbing interest. The Philadelphia U. S. *Gazette* of the 4th says: "The money market is without change, and the street rates for the best names range from 5@6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, but prime paper is scarce, very little finding its way outside the banks, who are wanting good paper to absorb their unemployed balance."

Let Eastern capitalists look Westward if they want profitable and safe investments.

COMMERCIAL.—The Hog market was still excited to-day, and a further advance of 5@15c was gained on both Live and Dressed Hogs. The receipts of Live Hogs to-day were only about 25 car-loads, and as soon as they were unloaded, the buyers rushed in and the market went up. Heavy Hogs,—or rather those weighing 230@260 lbs. were sold at a range of $5.15@$5.30 gross; and those averaging 175@200 were sold at $5.00@5.10 gross.

The receipts of Dressed Hogs were also light, and under demand by packers, the market was speedily cleared of the choicest lots at a range of $6@6.30. Light Hogs sold at $5.25@5.75. A Cincinnati buyer appearing in the market rendered it very buoyant towards the close.

It is a noticeable fact in the receipts of Hogs, both Live and Dressed, to-day, that the average weights are much below those of yesterday. Hogs which would not bring $6.12 yesterday brough $6.25 readily to-day. The same applies in a like ratio, to Live Hogs.

The Provision market is also excited—so much so that many holders refuse to sell, or even name a figure. There are orders on the market at $16.50 for Mess Pork, but they remain unfilled, and it is doubtful if any could be procured below $17. To-day we note a sale of 3,000 bulk Shoulders at 5½c an the spot; and 50 bbls pickled Shoulders at $11 per bbl of 200 bbls, deliverable at Milwaukee. There is a good inquiry for Green Hams, but buyers and sellers are apart.

The Lard market is buoyant, and holders are firm at 11c. Quite a sensation was created to-day, upon receipt of the news of a sale of 10,000 tierces prime Lard at 11c, deliverable at various points on the Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers—made by Adams & Bruce, at St. Louis. There were no transactions here, except a sale of 150 tierces Milwaukee Lard, at 10½c, deliverable there.

Tallow is firmer. To-day we note a sale here of city Tallow at 10c and of Milwaukee, at 9½c.

The Flour market is firm. Holders of Spring Extras have advanced their views, owing to the stoppage of mills in the interior.

Wheat continues firm, with trifling receipts, and a good demand by millers from Burlington, Rock Island, Davenport, Ottawa, Peoria and other points in this State, as well as in Michigan and Indiana. The sales of Red to-day were quite limited, however, at $1.10 in store, and Spring at 64c for No. 2, and 48@51½c for Rejected. The following item, relative to the scarcity of wheat at Davenport, we clip from the Davenport *Gazette*:

Two of our heaviest mills—Burrows & Prettyman's and D. A. Burrows'—have not been running for several days past, owing to the scarcity of wheat. It takes about 2,000 bushels per day to supply them, and the roads have been so bad of late that it has been impossible to get near that amount; so they were compelled to stop. They intend to commence grinding again to-morrow.

The Corn market is buoyant, under orders from Peoria to keep the distilleries going in that region. Old Corn was sold for that purpose to-day, at 54c for No. 2 and 56c for No. 1. Ear Corn is in good demand at 45@46c for 70 lbs; new Shelled Corn 55c per 60 lbs, on track.

The Oats market is quiet. Highwines have advanced to 24c. Timothy Seed in demand at $1.55@1.60.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7—2 P. M.

Market for Wheat firmer in consequence of very light receipts. No. 1 Club, 73@74c; Extra Club, 80@85c.

Oats firm at 40c. Corn more active at 46@48c.

Provisions in fair demand, and Mess Pork scarcely so firm, and tends slightly downward. Sales to-day of 400 bbls Hams in sweet pickle at $15.50@16, for delivery this week; 200 bbls prime Pork and 100 bbls Rumps at $11.50; 100 bbls Light Mess at $15.00. No offers for Heavy Mess above $16. Lard steady at 10¼@10½c. The market for Dressed Hogs is less active, with large receipts. Buyers are holding off. A few sales were made this morning at $5.75@6.00 for Hogs averaging 240@300 lbs. Light Hogs very dull.

A violent snow storm occurred this morning, but all is clear now. Wind west.

Bark Massillon is reported ashore at Sleeping Bear Bay. No particulars. C.

HOG AND PROVISION TRADE.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, yesterday.]

The weather was quite favorable to-day for Pork-packing, and the receipts were large, but the latter did not have the effect anticipated. Buyers, it is true, were not very free, but holders were firm, did not press sales, and full prices were maintained, closing buoyant. The extreme range was $6.20@7.20—the former for very light and the latter for a lot averaging 250 lbs. Buyers at $7 were not numerous even for heavy hogs, although the sale at $7.20 would seem to indicate a different state of facts, and for 200 lbs averages it was difficult to obtain an offer of over $6.75 but still parties were to be found, occasionally, willing to to pay more, and late in the day 538 head, average 200 lbs sold at $7. We quote 130 to 170 lbs averages at $6 25 to $6.50, and 180 to 210 do $6.75@7 with holders looking up, and buyers as a general thing, hesitating. The receipts since Saturday comprised 14,500 head, making the total for the season according to figures previously given 224,661 hogs.

Increased buoyancy was observed in the Provision market, but the advanced pretensions of holders checked sales. Mess Pork was saleable at $17.50, but holders generally asked $17.75@18. It is said that it cannot be made out of hogs, at present prices, below $18. In the afternoon, 350,000 lbs bulk and Shoulders and Sides, deliverable February 1st, sold at 6¼@8¼c; 500 bbls prime Lard at 11c, and 500 kegs do at 11¾c. For future delivery, holders ask 11¼@12c, respectively. Green Meats sold low—5, 6¼, and 8c; but these were mostly from hogs killed or cut during the warm weather. Advices from New York and New Orleans indicate an advancing tendency in prices of hog products. This news, although figures are, relatively, lower than our quotations, gave strength to the feeling here. In New York the demand for pork was chiefly speculative, and on Western account, showing that the bulls from from the hog raising districts, are facing the bears in the market. The following is a comparison of quotations as reported:

MESS PORK.

New York..........$17 75
Cincinnati..........17 50

LARD BBL.

New York..........11¾
Cincinnati..........11
New Orleans..........11

HOGS.

New York..........$7.00@7.50
Cincinnati..........6.50@7.00

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 7th.]

Very few were offering here to-day, and the only sale reported was 175—those weighing from 160 to 200 lbs at $6.25, and all of 200 lbs and upwards at $6.50 per 100 lbs. The packers are offering from $5.50 to $6.50 for light and heavy hogs. The weather has been favorable for slaughtering to-day.

A sale of 500 bbls mess pork was made for January delivery at $17 per bbl.

Sale of 90 kegs lard at 12c. In bbls and tierces it is held higher than last sales and prime will bring 11c.

The number of Hogs cut at St. Louis this season amounts to 30,700 head—or about one-third the amount cut in Chicago.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, 7th.]

Since last week the price for hogs has further advanced, and good droves now sell at $5@5.50, the latter figures being given only for heavy ones.

Up to this time H. Jacoby has packed 15,000 with 1,800 now in the pens awaiting the knife, and 4,000 yet to be delivered. J. L. Lamb has packed 12,000 with 1,500 now in the pens, and 1,000 to be delivered.

It is thought that the packing this season will close with the present week. It will show an increase in the number of hogs packed of 11,000 or 12,000 over last season. In weight, however, the hogs this year are about 15 per cent. short. The yield of lard is from 10 to 15 pounds less per hog.

[From the Milwaukee Free Democrat, 7th.]

The market for Provisions continues moderately active, and prime show no change, though

Mess Pork is scarcely so firm, buyers having lowered their views materially, but sellers are disinclined to accede, and the market closes inactive. Dressed Hogs are less active, with large receipts. Packers do not appear to be anxious to operate, and some have been out of the market since Saturday. But few sales were made to-day.

[From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Express, 6th.]

The Hog market to day is very heavy, and buyers are inclined to lower their figures. Heavy Hogs, weighing 200 lbs. and upward, would command $6, and the prices are so graded that 100 lb Hogs are bought at 3, and running from that to $3.50, $4, $4.50, &c. to $5.75, which may be said to be the top of the market. Not much done to-day.

One firm packing here for a New-York House, we learn, was advised not to buy at over $5.50.

Corn has advanced, and some of our warehouse men are now paying 55 cents.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Statesman, 6th.]

The market is again better and can be quoted at 6¾@7½c for light and heavy; sales 160 head all over 175 lbs at 7½c; 150 do dividing 200 lbs 6¾@7½c; 82 do, averaging 250 lbs, 7½c, and 38 do, averaging 200 lbs 7¼c; two car loads of live Hogs were picked up on the Railroad by an Albany operator at 5½c, which is much below the market.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 8.

FREIGHTS—RAILROAD TARIFFS—Flour to Boston, $1.21; to New York, $1.30; Phil'a, $1.05; to Baltimore, $1.05; to Pittsburgh, 70c. Dressed Hogs, to Boston, $1.38; to New York, $1.40; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.25; to Pittsburgh, 75c; to Cincinnati, 65c. Provisions to Boston, 75c; to New York, 70c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 60c; to Pittsburgh, 45c.

FLOUR—Firm. Sales to-day were:—100 bbls "Carlinville" White Winter at $5 50; 165 bbls "Gothic" White Winter at $5.25. Spring Extras nominal at $3 50@4.25.

WHEAT—Market still firm. WINTER—Sales to-day were:—200 bu No. 1 Red at $1.10 in store—to go to Ottawa. SPRING—Firm. Sales to-day were:—4,000 bu No. 2 on private terms; 1,500 bu do in lots at 64c in store; 300 bu Rejected at 48c in store; 300 bu do at 51c in store; 300 bu at 51½c in store.

CORN—Advanced 2@3c. Sales to-day were:—400 bu old No. at 56c in store; 400 bu No. 2 at 54c in store; 300 bu New Shelled at 50c ℔ 56 lbs on track; 400 bu Ear Corn at 45c on track.

OATS—Quiet and nominal at 48@50c for old crop in bags; 37@42c for new crop.

RYE—In good demand at 55@60c per 60 lbs at Depot.

BARLEY—No. 1 nominal at 65@67c in store; No. 2, 40@42c.

HIGHWINES—Advanced. Sales to-day were 150 bbls at 23c. Market closing firm at 24c.

ALCOHOL—55c per gallon for 98 per cent.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork firm at $16.50@17. Bulk Meats, 5½c for Shoulders; 7½@7½c for Sides, and 7¾@8c for Hams. Green Hams in good request at 7¼@7½c. Sales to-day were:—50 bbls pickled Shoulders at $11 per bbl of 200 lbs, delivered at Milwaukee; 3,000 pieces cured Shoulders at 5½c on the spot. Mess Beef nominal at $9@10.

LARD—Firm at 10¾@11c. To-day we hear of 10,000 tierces prime sold at 11c, deliverable immediately at various packing points on the Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers; 150 tierces prime Milwaukee Lard sold at 10½c for immediate delivery at Milwaukee.

TALLOW—20 bbls prime city at 10c; 50 bbls Milwaukee packers' at 9½c, for immediate delivery there.

LIVE HOGS—Market still excited, and advanced 10@15c. Sales were as follows:

			Per 100 lbs. gross.
230 Hogs averaging	220 lbs. at	....	$5 15
61 " "	222 "	....	5.15
113 " "	185 "	....	5.00
58 " "	255 "	....	5.30
60 " "	207 "	....	5.05
57 " "	220 "	....	5.25
27 " "	250 "	....	5.20
57 " "	200 "	....	5.05
58 " "	240 "	....	5.25
165 " "	225 "	....	5.20

DRESSED HOGS—Market advanced 5@10c. Sales were as follows:

153 Hogs averaging	200 lbs. at	....	$6.12
80 " "	112 "	....	5.25
74 " "	190 "	....	6.10
56 " "	200 "	....	6.25
56 " "	230 "	....	6.25
80 " "	266 "	....	6.30
75 " "	258 "	....	6.30
120 " "	240 "	....	6.25
20 " "	220 "	....	6.12
70 " at $6@6.25, dividing on		....	180 lbs.
29 " at 5.75@6.25		....	180 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts very light. Market rather better. Sales to-day were:—

		per 100 lbs gross.
15 Head, averaging	1,040 lbs at	$2.30
16 "	1,110 "	3.00

HIDES—Better. Sales to-day were:—200 Green Salted at 8c; 75 Dry Flint at 15c; Green Hides at 5¾@7c.

PELTS—In good demand at 95@$1.00 for newly slaughtered.

SEED—160 bu Timothy Seed sold at $1.60. Good demand for Clover, at $5, but none in market.

BUTTER—300 kegs common butter sold to-day at a range of 8@10c—for shipment East. Choice table butter in good demand at 14@16c.

EGGS—Fresh Eggs 20@22c; Limed, 15@20c.

POULTRY—Fresh Poultry better. Dressed Chickens, $1.00@$1.75 per dozen; Dressed Turkeys, 5@8c ℔ lb.

DRESSED MEATS—Market glutted. Beef, by the side, 1½@3c ℔ lb; Mutton, 1½@3½c.

COOPERAGE—400 Pork Barrels at $1 40; 200 do at $1 42.

Albany Cattle Market, Dec. 6th.

The receipts at the different Yards are:

	This week.	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.
Cattle..........	1,702	2,234	126,953
Sheep and Lambs..	1,566	6,190	150,159
Hogs..........	2,450	6,835	189,078

BEEVES—Receipts light; the advanced rates demanded restricted sales; the few lots disposed of were at 3 to 5c live weight—which is a decline on rates paid last week, which were 3½ to 5½c. Sales aggregate less than 200 head.

HOGS—In live Hogs but little has been done at 5¾ to 6½c gross.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—About 1,000 head were sold at $2.87@3.73.

MILCH COWS—The range is $25@75; no sales.

FREIGHTS—The propellers charge 25c per head for Beeves, and the Hudson R. R. $7 per car load.—[Albany Statesman, 6th.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

OR COUGH LOZENGES.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.—I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.—I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to Public Speakers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.—I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Dr. Lane prescribes them in his practice.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Dr. Bigelow says are simple and certain.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Indispensable to Public Speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

A sure remedy for Throat Affections.—*Transcript.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cures Cough, Cold or Hoarseness.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cures Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Clears and gives strength to the voice of singers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cures Whooping Cough and Influenza.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Are the greatest Remedy *science* ever produced.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Are only 25 cts. per Box.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—BY—
PENTON & CO.,
94..........Lake Street..........94
OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

SAFES.

WILDER'S
Patent Salamander Safes.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
No. 197 South Water street.
F. W. PRATT. [no24 b549 3m] F. WORCESTER.

Sextons and Undertakers,
NO. 23 LA SALLE STREET,

HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins; also Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand, and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
au29 WRIGHT & McCLURE.

CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS—
COOK, BRO. & CO.,
123..........South Clark Street..........123
CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

Lace Curtains, Crape Shawls and Counterpanes
CLEANED BLEACHED,
And warranted to look as good as new.
CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS AND DRUGGETS,
Of all kinds, cleaned and warranted.
CRAPE SHAWLS,
Dyed to any color with every kind of Ladies' Silk, Satin and Woolen Shawls and Dresses; Broche, Stella and Woolen Shawls Cleaned and Pressed in a superior manner.
MERCANTILE PIECE GOODS,
WHICH ARE UNSALEABLE,
Dyed and Re-finished.
N. B.—Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants Cleaned and Repaired with dispatch. fy13

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND
Sheet Lead Works.

COLLINS & BLATCHFORD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead,
AND DEALERS IN
PIG LEAD.
Agents for
COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY,
—AND—
St. Louis Shot Tower.

☞ A full assortment of the above Manufactures constantly on hand.
ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.
Collins & Blatchford,
au26 b67-ly Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets.

---

300 KITS MACKEREL BY PITKIN & CO., 118 South Water st. se30 3m

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Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN
LEATHER AND HIDE STORE.
201 and 203 South Water Street,
CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

We are commencing to receive our Winter Stock of
FRENCH KIP AND CALF

Which has been selected from the Manufacturer's Stock in Paris by our Mr. R. T. Blackburn. The quality is superior, and will be sold LOW for the QUALITY. Also—

Philadelphia Kip.
Side Kip for Back.
Slaughtered Leather, best quality.
Spanish do do do
Oak Slaughter Sole,
Hemlock and Oak Upper,
Hemlock, Kip and Calf skins,
Linings, Roans, and Findings,
Lasts, Crimping Machines, &c.

R. T. BLACKBURN & BRO.,
201 & 203..........SOUTH WATER-ST

☞ WANTED—Green and Dry Hides, for which the highest market price will be paid. oc27 b3-ly

---

LEATHER! LEATHER!!—
FIRST CLASS CALF AND KIP SKINS
just received
DIRECT FROM FRANCE!
—BY—
JAMES KELLY & CO.,
243..........LAKE-ST..........243
Chicago, Ill.,

Who keep constantly on hand the largest stock of Leather and Findings

To be found in the West. Also, a large stock of superior LEATHER and INDIA RUBBER BELTING.

All of the above will be sold very LOW for cash or approved paper. JAMES KELLY & CO.,
oc16 ly-b197 243 Lake street, near the Bridge.

NEW YORK OYSTER COMPANY.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NEW YORK, BOSTON AND BALTIMORE
OYSTERS,
By the Can, Keg, Hundred or Barrel.
No. 144 South Water Street—Corner of Clark,
(Hilliard's Block.) CHICAGO.
E. H. BROWN, Agent.
N. B.—Families supplied daily with Oysters fresh opened. de7 b671 1w

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Pocket Books,
Of Genuine Russia Leather, New Patterns.
DRESSING CASES,
Some Very Fine Styles.
LADIES' LEATHER PURSES.
PORT MONNAIES.
LADIES' SHOPPING BAGS.
NEW FANCY GOODS,
A large assortment just received at
J. H. REED & CO.'S
de7-ly-b675 144 and 146 Lake street.

HAIR BRUSHES.

R. Low & Son's Assorted Styles,
John Gosnell & Co.'s Assorted Styles,
Paris Buffalo Horn, Plain and Fancy Backs,
Paris Tortoise Shell Backs,
" Ivory and Pearl Backs,
" Rosewood Backs,
" Satin Wood Backs.

Our assortment of HAIR BRUSHES is fully equal to any in the
UNITED STATES,
EMBRACING ALL THE
BEST STYLES OF
English, French and American Manufacture.
PENTON & Co., Apothecaries.
94..........Lake Street..........94
(Opposite the Tremont House.)

TOOTH BRUSHES.
500 Dozen.
—EMBRACING ALL STYLES OF—
Genuine London Brushes,
And a great variety of PARIS MAKE, with
PLAIN AND FANCY HANDLES.
PENTON & CO.,
Apothecaries, 94 Lake street.
[de3-ly]

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.
PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS,
To be published every Morning, in
The Daily State Journal,
SPRINGFIELD.

THE DAILY JOURNAL WILL BE THE only paper in which full, complete and reliable reports of the doings of the ensuing Session of the Illinois Legislature will appear. A corps of Experienced Phonographers have been engaged for this purpose, under the direction of R. R. HITT, law reporter of Chicago. The paper will be convenient for future reference, and should be in the hands of every politician, lawyer and business man.

Price $1.50 for the Session.

Payable in all cases in advance. The Session will begin on the first Monday of January. Send in your orders early. Address BAILHACHE & BAKER,
de4-1w-b638 Springfield, Ill.

THOS. B. McKINSTRY,
Pork Packer, Lard Renderer,
AND PROPRIETOR OF McKINSTRY'S
Celebrated
PORK SAUSAGES AND SUGAR CURED HAMS.
Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

Private families and boarding houses will find it to their advantage to give me a call. All orders addressed to Post Office Box 3166, or 323 South Jefferson street (between Polk and Harrison) will receive prompt attention.

☞ Terms moderate and Cash on delivery, invariably.
de3 b653 1m

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE
For the Holidays.
NEW GOODS,
Rich, Rare, Beautiful and Useful, now receiving at the Large and Fashionable Jewelry Store,
NO. 117 LAKE STREET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Palmer's Dry Goods Stores. The ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, and those desirous of procuring nice presents for Christmas and the holidays, are invited to call and examine the largest and best varieties of the most desirable styles of goods for that purpose to be found in Chicago, which will be sold cheap for cash. Silver-ware neatly engraved free of charge.
JAMES H. HOES,
no30 b650 3m Successor to Hoard & Avery.

REMOVAL.
A. G. BURLEY & CO.,
Respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have removed their
RETAIL
CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY STORE
TO
NO. 48....LAKE STREET.....NO. 48
(between Wabash avenue and State street.)
Where they solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them. se14-3m-a840

TO BUILDERS.
The Directors of School District No. 2.

Are prepared to receive bids for a school house to be erected at Junction. Plans and specifications are at the office of J. C. Rankin, Architect, No. 110 South Dearborn street. Bids will be received until the 10th day of December, 1858. de1-lw-b662

IMPROVED FULL IRON FRAME PIANO FORTES Manufactured and for sale at retail at Eastern wholesale prices by W. T. REID Practical Piano Forte Maker. All Pianos of his make will be fully warranted. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange, and tuning and repairing promptly attended to. Apply at his Piano Forte Manufactory, No. 186 West Madison street. se30 b53-ly

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To Upholsters.

FLAX TOW FOR UPHOLSTERING purposes, for sale for cash or on time in any quantity at 2, 2½, and 3 cents per lb., delivered in Chicago. Address "Flax Mills," Box 54, Painesville, Ohio.
de3-2w-b666

INSTRUCCION IN FRENCH FOR BOARD.—A French gentleman, well known as a teacher in this city, and his wife, who can furnish the best of references, are desirous of obtaining board in a respectable family, and to make compensation in whole or in part by giving instruction in their native language to the members of the family. Address Box "4128," Chicago Post Office. de4-1w*

EVERY MERCHANT AND BANKER will save money by buying a copy of D. B. COOKE & CO.'S edition STATUTES OF ILLINOIS. It embraces every public law in force, and is arranged in a manner so simple and easy of reference that it is just what every business man should have within his reach. Price, in two volumes, $8. D. B. COOKE & CO., Publishers.

JUST RECEIVED, AT J. BAUER'S wholesale Music Store, a large lot of the very best Italian Violin and Guitar Strings. New Sheet Music—Boardman, Gray & Co.'s Piano Fortes—Second hand Pianos and Melodeons, sold very cheap. Organs, Piano Fortes, Melodeons, and all other instruments tuned and repaired. J. BAUER, 99 Clark street, opposite the Court House, in Larmon Block.

REAL ESTATE.—WE HAVE ANOTHER of those good bargains of inside productive property, for sale cheap, consisting of three 3 story Brick Stores.
BORDEN & PICKERING,
de1 1w* 186 Lake street, up stairs.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDERY
—AND—
Printers' Warehouse.
90..........WASHINGTON-ST..........90
CHICAGO.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He keeps constantly on hand a large stock of PRESSES, INK, WOOD TYPE, and everything necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to those wishing to order on application.
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

Gibson's Patent Clothes Dryer.
CHEAP, SIMPLE AND DURABLE.—Saves shoveling paths in Winter, keeps front yards in summer, and is sure protection against thieves. State and County Rights for sale. For full particulars address J. F. TEMPLE, Grand Rapids, Mich.
de3-1m*

JOUVEN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER, AT J. H. REED & CO.'S, 144 and 146 Lake st.

Insurance.

Northwestern Insurance Comp'y,
OSWEGO, NEW YORK.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1832.)
Capital 150,000—With a Large Surplus.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INformed that Mr. JULIUS WHITE has been reappointed agent of this Company, and is alone authorized to issue and renew policies in Chicago.

Mr. WHITE is authorized to adjust and pay all losses arising under our Policies either Fire or Marine.
S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y. JAMES PLATT President.

☞ The undersigned will be happy to see his friends and the patrons of the old Northwestern generally, at the Office, No. 148½ South Water street, assuring them that our rates shall be as low as those of any other responsible Company, and that Losses shall be fairly adjusted and promptly paid. JULIUS WHITE, Agent,
oc28 b323 ly 148½ South Water street.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.
Choice First-Class Insurance
—BY THE—
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000.
[Absolute and Unimpaired
With a Surplus of $666,140 10.

And the prestige of 39 years success and experience. The Capital alone being double that of any Fire Insurance Company in the United States.

ASSETS, JULY 1st, 1858.

Cash on hand and deposited in Hartford Banks	$170,124 16
Cash in transit and Agents' hands	144,715 05
U. S. Treasury Notes, 5 per cent. interest	2,500 00
145 State Bonds	146,550 00
Money due the Company, secured by mortgage	4,418 04
Real Estate unincumbered	25,393 21
Bills receivable	64,494 54
	MARKET VALUE.
161 Bonds, 6, 7, and 10 ℔ cent. interest annually	161,250 00
857 shares Railroad Stock	82,772 00
55 shares Connecticut River Co. Stock	1,350 00
50 shares Stafford Bank Stock	5,250 00
50 shares Waterbury Bank Stock	5,250 00
35 shares Providence Bank Stock	1,872 00
2,370 shares Hartford Bank stock	293,112 50
9,020 shares New York Bank Stock	542,740 00
15 shares Jersey City Bank Stock	1,500 00
100 shares U. S. Trust Co. New York Stock	11,200 00
150 shares New York, L. I. and Trust Company Stock	24,750 00
	$1,666,140 10

TOTAL LIABILITIES:
Unsettled Claims not due..........$103,714 58

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

UPWARDS OF $11,000,000 of losses have been paid by the Ætna Insurance Company in the past 39 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of of one or five years.

Organized on a NATIONAL basis, with agencies in the principal cities and towns. Cash transactions, free from the objections of the credit system. Application made to any duly authorized Agent promptly attended to. By strict attention to a legitimate Insurance business this Company is enabled to offer both indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Policies issued without delay by any of its duly authorized Agents.

Branch Office 171 Vine street, Cincinnati.

☞ Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity. ☜

J. B. BENNETT, General Agent.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
W. B. PATCH, State Agent Peoria, Illinois.
oc1 b41-6m

INDEMNITY
AGENCY
OF THE
PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
AGENTS
In the Principal Cities and Towns in the Union,
Who will
PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL BUSINESS
CONNECTED WITH THEIR AGENCY
With
PROMPTNESS AND ABILITY.
H. MAGILL, General Agent for the West, at Cincinnati. oc20-b322-6m

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NORTH AMERICAN
Fire Insurance Company.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300 000.
Insure against Loss by Fire only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, corner Lasalle and South Water streets.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Norwich, Conn.
PAID UP CAPITAL $175 000.
Insure against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, corner of South Water and Clark streets. First Floor, Loomis' Block. oc25 b305

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
Office, 142 South Water Street.
Authorized Capital, 500,000 | Paid in and secured, 175,500

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols
E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards,
Hiram B. Smith.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS:
Watson Carr, G. H. Hazleton,
C. N. Henderson, Adam Smith,
A. EDWARDS, President.
E. C. WILDER, Secretary.
GEO. F. HASTINGS, General Agent.
LEWIS B. RUNDELL, City Surveyor.
☞ Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance.
je14'58-ly

Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co.
Office N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark-sts.,
UP STAIRS.
CAPITAL - - - - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Church, B. W. Raymond, Geo. W. Dole,
E. H. Haddock, J. K. Botsford, Orrington Lunt,
C. B. Farwell, W. M. Larrabee, J. T. Edwards.
THOMAS CHURCH, Prest.
C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y, JOS. E. BROWN, Surveyor
au27 '58 a638-ly

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Company on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1858, made in conformity with the laws of the State of Illinois, approved February 14th, 1855, and the laws supplementary thereof:

1st.—The name of the company is the Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and is located at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania.

2nd.—The amount of its Capital Stock is Two Hundred and Ten Thousand and Seventy Five Dollars.

3rd.—The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is One Hundred and Five Thousand and Thirty-Seven 37-100 Dollars.

4th.—The assets of the Company consist of the following items, viz:

First. Amount cash on hand and in hands of agents..........$9,071.65

Second. Real Estate unincumbered..........11,816.58

Third and Fourth. The bonds and mortgages on real estate and of which amount more than $10,000 is upon property worth double the sum for which the same is mortgaged, said mortgages being the first liens..........90,690.32

Fifth. Debts otherwise secured by Stock as per vouchers..........25,719.00

Sixth. Debts for Premiums..........none.

Seventh. All other securities as per Schedule..........42,288.60

Total assets of the Company..........$180,586.15

LIABILITIES:

5th—The amount of liabilities due and not due to Banks or other creditors by the Company..........none.

6th—Losses adjusted and due..........none.

7th—Losses adjusted and not due..........2,000.00

8th—Losses unadjusted..........none.

9th—Losses in suspense waiting for further proof..........none.

10th—All other claims against the Company, consisting of bills that will be paid on presentation..........500.00

Total liabilities..........2,500.00

11th—The greatest amount insured in any one risk..........5,000.00

12th—The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village, and..........$5,000.00 in every 100 feet.

13th—The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block..........

14th—The act of incorporation of said Company is annexed:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—SS.

Robert T. King, President, and Francis Blackburn, Secretary, of the Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Company, (to me personally known), being severally sworn, deposes and say, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Cash Capital invested in stocks and bonds of at least par value, or in mortgages on unincumbered real estate worth at least double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company either as President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director or otherwise; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company, and that they are the above described officers of said Company.
R. T. KING, President.
F. BLACKBURN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourteenth day of September, 1858. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.
JOHN BINNS,
Commissioner of the State of Illinois for the City of Philadelphia.

[Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1859.]
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, 20th September, 1858.

Whereas, the Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not Incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14, 1855, and the amendatory Act thereto approved January 30, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing L. C. Hall, of Chicago, Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act aforesaid, I Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said L. C. Hall is authorized as the Agent of said Company, at Chicago, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, so far as he may be legally authorized so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1858.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

LAMBERT C HALL Agent,
oc13-b583-1m NO. 160 SOUTH WATER ST. POMEROY'S BUILDING.

Transportation.

American Express Company.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY NEXT, December 1st, 1858, our Expresses to and from points named below will leave and arrive as follows:

LEAVE:

7:40 A. M. Way Express, for Detroit, Buffalo, New York and Boston.
8:00 P. M. Through Express for same points.
7:40 A. M. For Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville.
5:30 A. M. For Crestline Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
11:00 A. M. Centralia, St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans.
7:30 A. M. Burlington, Quincy, Keokuk, and all points West in Iowa.
8:00 A. M. Fulton, Lyons, Clinton and Fairfield.
8:00 A. M. Galena, Dunleith and West.
9:00 A. M. Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chein.
4:00 P. M. Janesville and West.
9:10 A. M. Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Green Bay and Berlin.

ARRIVE:

10:35 P. M. From Detroit, Way.
11:40 A. M. " Through.
10:35 P. M. " Indianapolis and South.
4:00 A. M. " Crestline and East.
11:00 P. M. " Centralia and South.
6:45 P. M. " Burlington and West.
8:45 P. M. " Fulton and West.
5:30 P. M. " Dunleith and West.
12:00 M. " Janesville, Way.
5.15 P. M. " Prairie du Chein and West.
6:00 P. M. " Milwaukee and North.

All Expresses leaving before 10 A. M. close the evening previous at 6 o'clock; those leaving during the day one hour before leaving time. All matter received after time of closing will remain over one Express, except in case of necessity, and shippers notify us accordingly.
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO.,
Proprietors.
Chicago, Nov. 29th 1858. no30 b633 1m

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.
1858-9....WINTER RATES....1858-9
Through Freight Line.

FROM DATE AND UNTIL FURTHER notice, Freight will be carried over this Line as below:

From Chicago to	1st Class per 100 lbs	2d Class per 100 lbs	3d Class per 100 lbs	4th Class per 100 lbs	Flour per barrel	Dres'd Hogs per 100 lbs
Boston..........	$1.80	$1.38	$1.17	75	$1.24	$1.38
New York..........	1.60	1.40	1.20	70	1.20	1.40
Philadelphia..........	1.60	1.35	1.10	60	1.05	1.25
Baltimore..........	1.60	1.35	1.10	60	1.05	1.25
Pittsburgh..........					70	75
Cincinnati, O..........	1.00	80	65	45		80
Columbus, O..........	1.00	80	65	45		
Dayton, O..........	90	75	60	40		

Contracts made to above points at Freight Office, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets.

Contracts to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore via Pennsylvania Central R. R., given by CLARKE & CO., Office Steele's Block, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, and at Depot at Canal street.
A. W. MURSON, Freight Ag't.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't, Crestline, O.
Chicago, November 15, 1858.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVigation Company's New York and Galway Line.—The next departure from New York will be the Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. Geo. W. Jackson, on THURSDAY December 30th, touching at St. Johns N. F., to receive the Royal Mails. Prices of Passage:—First Class, $90; Second, $60; third $30; including free tickets to all the principal cities on railroad routes in Great Britain. Third Class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns, First-Class, $35; Second-Class, $25. For freight or passage inquire of the American Express Company, 61 Hudson street, 64 Broadway, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.
H. D. COLVIN, Ag't American Express Co.,
No. 20 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
New York, Nov. 13, 1858. no24 b565 3m

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL..........$600,000.

CYRUS CLARK, President. | JOHN ALLEN, Jr. Treas.
WM. FOOT, Vice President. | GEO. H. BRYANT Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:
P. S. MARSH, Buffalo. | JOHN ALLEN, Jr. Buffalo.
P. L. STERNBERG, " | EVERETT CLAPP, N. Y.
WM. FOOT, " | HUGH ALLEN, Brooklyn.
JASON PARKER, " | S. G. CHASE, Albany.
CYRUS CLARK, " | SAM'L MORGAN, Mohawk.
JOSHUA MAXWELL, " | J. L. HURD, Detroit.
GEO. H. BRYANT, Tonawanda.

Having completed its arrangements for the ensuing season, this Company will be prepared on the opening of navigation with unsurpassed facilities to transport Merchandise, Railroad Iron and other property to and from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Troy, and ports on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Huron, by the Hudson River and Erie Canal, at low rates.

The work of the Erie Canal Enlargement is now advanced so near to completion, the Company feel warranted in guaranteeing to its customers such increased promptness and dispatch between New York and Buffalo as to command satisfaction.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Owned and operated by the Western Transportation Company, will run as heretofore over the New York Central Railroad between Buffalo and New York and by Steam on the Lake.

EASTERN AGENTS AND OFFICES:
EVERETT CLAPP, } No. 1 Coenties' Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, }
JAS. B. WILGUS, }
AUGUSTUS COLSON, 9 Astor House Building, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 112 Pier, Albany.
F. W. TUTTLE, 191 River street, Troy.
J. M. WILDER, 98 State street, Boston.
LORENZO HUNTLEY, 5 Sweeny street, Tonawanda.

WESTERN AGENTS AND OFFICES:
J. J. TALLMADGE, Mil. & Miss. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee.
JOHN L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit.

CONSIGNEES:
Dutton & Raymond, } Racine | Johnson & Hodges, Manitowoc
Hely & Upham, } | Day & Thomas, } Green Bay.
Kenosha Pier Co., Kenosha. | Whitney & Co., }
Dickinson & Wright, Waukegan. | T. N. Bond, Cleveland.
J. F. Kirkland, Sheboygan. | Railroad Agent, Sandusky.
John Hearn & Co., Erie. | John Sinclair, Toledo.

Buffalo Office and Docks at Erie Basin.
ROLLIN ROBINSON,
fe11-v256-6m Foot of State street, Chicago.

NORTH SHORE EXPRESS COMPANY
—AND—
Fast Freight Line,
To and From All Points East.

The arrangements of this Company are unsurpassed for the safe, rapid and cheap transportation of any description of freight to and from the East via
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS.

All reclamations for our charges or damages, promptly adjusted on delivery of freight. We beg to refer Shippers to the Superintendents of the several roads on which we ship.

New York Office, 176 Broadway, Howard Hotel Building.

Chicago Office, No. 20 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.

Deliver Freight in New York at 73 Warner-st., Hudson River Railroad Passenger Depot; in Boston at Western Railroad Depot, and in Chicago at Michigan Central Railroad Depot. DREW & CO.,
20 Dearborn street, Chicago.
WALLINGFORD & CO., 176 Broadway, New York.
Chicago, Oct. 23, 1858. oc25 b303-3m

1858..........1859.
GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE
—VIA—
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO
AND
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.
CLARKE & COMPANY,

SPECIAL AGENTS, are prepared to Contract Freights Through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, No. 1 Steele's Block, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, and at Depot of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago; or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

The Offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at
No. 2 Astor House, New York.
No. 1 South William street, New York.
No. 46 Kilby street, Boston.
No. 75 Ferry street, Hartford.
No. 80 North street, Baltimore.
And at the General Depot, Philadelphia. [oc21-ly

For Cairo and New Orleans.
STEAMER NEW FALLS CITY.
THE SPLENDID FAST
Sailing Steamer
New Falls City

Will run, during the coming Fall and Winter, between St. Louis and New Orleans as follows:

LEAVING ST. LOUIS	Oct. 16, '58,	at 10 o'clock	A. M.
do	Oct. 30, '58,	do	do
do	Nov. 13, '58,	do	do
do	Nov. 27, '58,	do	do
do	Dec. 11, '58,	do	do
do	Dec. 25, '58,	do	do
do	Jan. 8, '59,	do	do
do	Jan. 22, '59,	do	do
do	Feb. 5, '59,	do	do
do	Feb. 19, '59,	do	do
do	M'ch 5, '59,	do	do
LEAVING CAIRO	Oct. 17, '58,	at 7½ o'clock	P. M.
do	Oct. 31, '58,	do	do
do	Nov. 14, '58,	do	do
do	Nov. 28, '58,	do	do
do	Dec. 12, '58,	do	do
do	Dec. 26, '58,	do	do
do	Jan. 9, '59,	do	do
do	Jan. 23, '59,	do	do
do	Feb. 6, '59,	do	do
do	Feb. 20, '59,	do	do
do	M'ch 6, '59,	do	do

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to the Agent at St. Louis. W. D. LORE, Clerk.
oc11-4d-b135

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAYS THE ST. LOUIS (MO.) DEMOCRAT:—Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks gloriously of the superior merits of his Hair Tonic. Such evidences must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has assumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.
Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in Bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

KEELER'S EXCELSIOR HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE
NUMBER 102 RANDOLPH STREET.

Where he will keep constantly on hand both for wholesale and retail trade, the largest and best selected stock of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

Ever offered in this market.

Military Hats made to order.

Country Merchants supplied with stock on liberal terms. F. E. HYATT, Proprietor.
W. C. KEELER, Agent.

3,500 HF. CHESTS YOUNG HYSON, GUN-POWDER, IMPERIAL AND BLACK TEAS, of late importations for sale at low prices and on liberal terms. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

NEW RAISINS.—200 BXS. 150 HF bxs New Raisins just received and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

---

150 HHDS. NEW N. O. SUGARS, now landing, and for sale on favorable terms. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

---

500 BXS. SCALED AND NO. 1 HERRING just received by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

---

50 TCS. NEW RICE FOR SALE BY REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Hardware & Machinery.

McGREGOR'S CELEBRATED HEATING STOVES, 6 sizes, for Parlors, Offices, Stores, Halls and Churches. Also
STEWART'S COOKING STOVES.
Together with a fine assortment of
PARLOR STOVES.
Latest styles and patterns for sale by C. METZ, 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. oc30 b630 3m

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PURE AIR & PERFECT VENTILATION.

The subscribers takes this method of notifying the public that they have secured

Sawyer's Patent Heating & Ventilating Furnace,

And are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, constructed on the same principle, for parlors, single rooms and halls, and, especially

RAILROAD CARS.

Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and warming to any required temperature.

We refer to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheelock, and Carter & Bauer, Architects of this city.

☞ For particulars inquire of the subscribers at their office No. 51 and 53 South Lasalle street.
Chicago, Oct. 6th, 1858. F. LESTER & CO.
oc6 b87-ly

FULLAGER & SMEETH,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Manufacturers of all kinds of
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Corner of West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.,
(OPPOSITE THE MARKET,)
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
☞ Repairing promptly done. Cash paid for old metal.
H. FULLAGER. se7 a742 3m E. SMEETH.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON COFFEE,
ZINC, TIN PLATE, TINNERS' TOOLS, ETC.
No. 18 LAKE STREET,
Between Wabash and Michigan ave
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
☞ Agents for the Vergennes Hay and Platform Scales.
je13-v308 ly.

HARDWARE FOR FALL TRADE. 1858.
JEWETT & BUTLER,
18..........Lake Street..........18.
INVITE THE COUNTRY TRADE TO THE following:
50 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers.
5 " Bright " " "
5,000 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands.
1,500 Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted.
300 " Juniata—assorted.
300 " " R. G.
15 Casks Sheet Zinc.
N PLATE. PIG TIN,
COPPER BOTTOMS, BREASTS and COVERS,
RIVETS and EARS, TINNER'S TOOLS, &c.,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
[au4-a264-ly]

1858. FOR THE FALL TRADE. 1858.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON & OTHER METALS
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
176..........LAKE STREET..........176

Offer to the Trade the following:—2,500 boxes Tinplates 1c, 1x, and extra sizes; 500 do. Roofing Plates; 3,000 bundles Sheet Iron, assorted Nos. 16 to 28; 500 do R. G. Sheet Iron, assorted Nos. 25 to 28; 250 packs Russia Sheet Iron assorted Nos.; 150 do. Imitation Sheet Iron, assorted Nos.; 12,000 lbs Sheathing and Brazier's Copper; 10,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms; 75 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths; 1,000 bundles Assorted Bright Wire; 100 tons Annealed Fence Wire; 500 dos. Axes, Simmons' Collins', &c.; 35 casks Bright Ox and Coil Chains; 350 dos. Shovels, Ames', &c.; 400 dos. Grain Scoops.

A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines, Rivets, Ears, Japanned and Pressed Tinware. au11-a439y

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Commission Merchants.

JONES & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE IN Store or for Shipment. Sterling Exchange on London for sale. Exchange on New York bought and sold. Office in Steel's Block, corner of Lasalle and South Water street. de3 b653 3m

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R. S. KING
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
7 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, N. Y.
ap17-b85-ly

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 79 BEAVER STREET..........NEW YORK.
WALLER & CO.,
NO. 17 STATE STREET..........CHICAGO, ILL.
Cash Advances made on Produce in Store, or shipped to our House in New York. ap15 ly-a847
JAMES LEES, } New York. JAMES R. WALLER, Chicago.
EDWARD WALLER, }

FAY & CO. PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE..........14 South Clark street.
☞ Advances made on Consignments. P. O. Box 1516, Chicago. mh10-a544-ly

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RUMSEY BRO. & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the
PURCHASE AND SALE
Of Flour, Grain, and other Produce,
ON COMMISSION.
148..........South Water cor. Clark street..........148
no28 b583 ly CHICAGO.

BETTS, MELLEN & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 12 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo.
fe24'57

FISH & LESTER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
14 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.
Cash advances on Shipments to Silas H. Fish, Buffalo.
☞ Refer to J. H. Dunham, President, Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago, and A. A. Eustaphieve, Buffalo. jy30

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.,
NO. 89 SOUTH WATER STREET.
We are prepared at all times to make cash advances on Grain and Flour and Produce generally for sale here, or in New York, Boston, Buffalo or Oswego.
Consigners are privileged to sell in either of these markets at the same commission. jy31-a323-ly

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TEMPLETON & KINNEY
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Pomeroy's Building, (Up Stairs.)
SOUTH WATER-ST NEAR CLARK.
Thomas Templeton. ja11-120-ly Jas. A. Kinney

GEO. M. ALLEN & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 51 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
Cash advances made on Flour, Grain, or on Cargoes for Shipment East.
Geo. F. Weatherbee. ly6 Geo. A. Allen.

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,
(Late Neely & Kinny.)
STORAGE AND FORWARDING MERchants, and dealers in Salt, Water Lime, Stucco, Quick Lime, Plastering Hair, &c., Nos. 236, 238 and 240, South Water street, near Franklin. jal1'58-ly

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SAWYER, MELLEN & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Nos. 258 and 260 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. fe24'57

MURRY NELSON
PRODUCE, COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANT.
No. 6 Hilliard's Block, corner Clark and South Water-sts.
Agents for the FULTON STARCH WORKS, Fulton, N. Y. (Late Oswego River Starch Company.) They manufacture all kinds of pure Corn Starch of a superior quality. Orders addressed to M. NELSON, P. O. 2400, will receive prompt attention. oc9 b131 ly

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CHAS. W. COLSON,
LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER AND SILVER PLATER, 115 Lake street, bet. Clark and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Locks and Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing Bank, Vault and Safe Locks. Keys of every description made to order. Bells hung, and Speaking Pipes put up in hotels or dwellings, on short notice and in the best manner. Silver Plating of every description done to order. Door Plates, Knobs, Bell Pulls, Lightning Rod Points, Glasses and Attachments, of all the latest styles and patterns, kept constantly on hand and made to order. ap13'58-ly

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J. LEDUC,
[LATE AGENT OF RENAUD & FRERE, MONTREAL,]
COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER,
Office No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
REFERENCES—Messrs. L. Renaud & Frere, Montreal; Connolly, Lantier & Co., Montreal; C. J. Cusack, Esq., Montreal; Messrs. Ramsay, Bros. & Co., Chicago; Connolly & Co., Quebec; H. J. Noad & Co., Quebec; George Steel & Co., Chicago; Flint & Wheeler, Chicago.
☞ Post Office Box 2336. fe26'58-ly

D. HOWARD SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CORNER South Water and State streets, Chicago, Ill.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce, on commission.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments to Messrs. Hewitt & Co., New York.
Chicago, May 27, 1858.—6m;r28

UNDERWOOD & CO.
Commission Merchants,
152 S. Water Street,
mh22'58-ly CHICAGO.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH ADVANCES on Grain for shipment East, giving the owner privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO.,
je22-ly;377 152 S. Water street

R. T. THOMAS & CO.
(Late Thomas & Sackett.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Office and Warehouse No. 29 North Dearborn street, two doors North of the Galena Freight Depot, Chicago, Illinois.
Exclusive attention given to the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, &c., on Commission.
se23a948-3m

F. G. SALTONSTALL..........R. L. WINEMAN..........JOHN C. AMBLER.
F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, CORNER Clark and Lake streets. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds of every description, either in this or in the New York Market. Quotations of the New York Stock Market received daily by telegraph. Sales and purchases made at the Stock Exchange at lowest rates of commission. au24 a956-3m

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J. J. RICHARDS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 150 South Water street, Chicago.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
REFERENCES—J. H. Dunham, Chicago; J Young Scammon, Chicago; Geo W. Dole, Chicago; Rumsey Bro & Co, Chicago; Royal Moores, Naples, Ill; Woodruff & Co, New York; Hemingway & Woodruff, St Louis; J Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill; C B Dole, Chicago. no22'58-ly

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CASH ADVANCED.—I AM PREPARED to make
CASH ADVANCES
On Shipments of Produce for sale in Buffalo or New York market. R. McCHESNEY,
jy27-6m-a380 Steel's Block, 184 South Water street.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NEW YORK.
Underwood & Co., Chicago,
mh22'58-ly Agents for the North-west.

D. ROBERT, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Dealer in all kinds of Flour and Feed, and Country Produce, Wholesale and Retail.
341 and 343 Kinzie, corner of Wolcott street, Chicago, Ill.
Flour and Feed delivered to any part of the city free of charge. my31-v180-ly

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D. KREIGH & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of South Water and Franklin streets.
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
D. KREIGH. R. T. TAYLOR.

GEORGE H. LARMINIE
Short Hand Reporter and Copyist,
No. 6..........Larmon's Block..........No.
SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
Law Papers copied with neatness and dispatch.

Legal

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLInois, Cook County, Circuit Court of Cook Co.—In Chancery.

John R. Owsley vs. Lewis Castleman.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Decretal Order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will on the twentieth of December, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all of the North fifteen acres of a tract of land described as follows, to wit: Commencing in the centre of Madison street, at the north east corner of the east half of the north-west quarter of section eighteen (18), in township thirty-nine (39), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, in the county of Cook aforesaid, running thence south eighty (80) rods, thence west twenty (20) rods, thence south forty (40) rods, thence west twenty (20) rods, thence north eighty (80) rods, thence east twenty (20) rods, thence north forty (40) rods, thence east twenty (20) rods to the place of beginning.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook county.
Chicago, Nov. 27th, 1858. no29 b615 1-1

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1859.

Harry J. Doolittle vs. Charles Quentin, Archibald Clybourne and Frederick Bronson and acting executor of Arthur Bronson, deceased.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Charles Quentin and Frederick Bronson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given to the said Charles Quentin and Frederick Bronson that the said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the 16th day of November, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1859), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Charles Quentin and Frederick Bronson shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
W. T. BURGESS, Compl't's Sol'r. no17 4w-b521

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, January Special Term, 1859.

Alexander N. Fullerton vs. Grant Goodrich, Ebinezer Peck, Samuel B. Walker, Martin O. Walker, Royal Stewart, William H. Brown and William S. Stewart—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Royal Stewart and William Stewart, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Royal Stewart and William Stewart that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said County, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twentieth day of October, 1858, and that an alias summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of January, 1859, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Royal Stewart and William Stewart shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next special term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
WILLIAM T. BURGESS, Compl't's Sol'r. no19 b546-4w

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, Elias Keach did, on the 9th day of December, 1857, execute to the undersigned a Chattel Mortgage on all of said Keach's Household and Kitchen Furniture, comprising Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Carpets, Stoves, China, Glass and Queensware, and all other articles used in keeping house in the house occupied by said Keach, to secure the payment of a certain note therein expressed, payable to the undersigned or his order, which said mortgage is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 10 of Mortgages, Page 425. And, whereas, default having been made in the payment of said note described in said mortgage: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by virtue of the powers vested in him by said mortgage, will sell said Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Carpets, Stoves, China, Glass and Queensware, and all other articles used in Housekeeping, so mortgaged to the undersigned, at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of said Keach, on Van Buren street, in Ashland Addition to Chicago, Ill.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1858. W. H. BRAND,
de6 10t-b669 Mortgagee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—SS.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1859.

Johanna Gitter vs. Henry Gitter—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Henry Gitter, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, notice is hereby given to the said Henry Gitter that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant returnable on the first Monday of January next, 1859, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Henry Gitter, shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
EDMUND REMACK, Compl't's Sol'r. no25-4w-b596

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1859.

Robert B. Dennis vs. Lyman Trumbull, The Merchants & Mechanic's Bank of Chicago, Stephen Bronson, Jr., Daniel Davidson, William H. Kin, Francis S. Fitch, William Hewes and Richard K. Swift—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Francis S. Fitch, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given to the said Francis S. Fitch that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in the said court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 7th day of October, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, A. D. 1859, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Francis S. Fitch, shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said county on the first Monday of February, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
W. T. BURGESS, Compl't's Sol'r. no30 b630-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, November Special Term, A. D. 1858.

Benjamin Brewster and Charles R. Starkweather, vs. Charles H. Shattuck and Joshua J. Hayman—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Joshua J. Hayman that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 26th day of November, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Benjamin Brewster and Charles R. Starkweather and against the estate of the said Joshua J. Hayman, for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Joshua C. Hayman shall personally be and appear before the said Cook county Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the fifth Monday of November, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Benjamin Brewster and Charles R. Starkweather and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
WILLIAMS, WOODBRIDGE & GRANT, Plt'ffs Att'y.
de1 4w b634

MASTER AND COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas—In Chancery.

Edward Grayson vs. James Barnett et al.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, and Special Commissioner, appointed by the Court in the above entitled cause to make the sale herein advertised, will, in pursuance of said order and appointment, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the premises known as No. 139 Lake street, Chicago, on the second floor of said premises, all the following described goods and chattels to wit:—1 Taylor's Imperial No. 4 Printing Press and Distributor; 1 Taylor's Super Royal Printing Press; 1 Hoe Self-Inking machine; 1 Ruggles' Combination Engine Press; 1 Gordon's Alligator Printing Press; 1 Ruggles Bill Head Printing Press; 4 Roller Moulds; 1 Font Small Pica, 300 lbs; 1 Font Brevier 1,000 lbs; 1 Font Nonpareil, 450 lbs; 1 Font Nonpareil, 150 lbs; 125 Fonts Small Job Type; 50 Fonts large Wood and Metal Type; 1 Paper Cutter (Ruggles); 1 Card Cutter, (Ruggles); 114 Cases; 15 sook Chases; 3 Stands; 1 Standing Galley; 1 Imposing Stones and Frames; 3 Stoves and Pipe; quantity of Gas Fixtures; 6 Signs; 1 Clock; 2 Tables; 1 Cupboard; 1 lot of Oils, and other Printing Materials, not here enumerated. L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master and Commissioner.
Chicago, November 23d, 1858. no23-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court—January Special Term, A. D. 1859.

Stephen Swift vs. Russell Smith—Distress for Rent.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Russell Smith that a warrant to distrain for the Rent due from the said Russell Smith to the said Stephen Swift was issued by the said Stephen Swift September 23d 1858, and a copy thereof with an inventory of the property distrained was filed, and that a writ of summons issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court dated the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Stephen Swift, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned not found.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Russell Smith shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Special term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1859, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Stephen Swift, and so much of the property seized under said warrant as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
WILDER & NISSEN, Plff's Att'y. de4-4w-b759

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of two certain notes made by Charles M. Perkins and John K. Wightman, bearing date January first, 1856, and payable one in one year after date, and the other at two years from date, with ten per cent. interest, to the order of J. K. Botsford & Co. The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Trust Deed made by the said Charles M. Perkins and Manilla C. Perkins his wife, and John K. Wightman, dated January first, 1856 to secure said notes described in said Trust Deed, will sell at the North door of the Court House in Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the fifteenth day of December 1858 at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the following described piece or parcel of land in the village of McHenry and county of McHenry, in the State of Illinois, and described as part of lot three in block eighteen, on the west side of Fox river, to-wit:—commencing fifteen feet from the North-westerly corner of said lot, running thence in a Southerly direction on a line with the street twenty-three feet, thence an Easterly direction to the river, thence a Northerly direction twenty-three feet, thence a Westerly direction to the place of beginning. The Trust Deed above is duly recorded in the Recorder's office of McHenry county, in Book 10, pages 268, 269 and 270.
CYRENIUS BEERS, Trustee.
Chicago, Nov. 17, 1858. no19 b558 td

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, BY A certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office in and for Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in Book 29 of Mortgages, page 485, William B. Herrick and Martha J., his wife, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto me, Charles Macalester, the premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of his, the said William B. Herrick's certain promissory note for the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000), bearing even date with said Mortgage, and payable five (5) years after the date thereof to the order of the said Charles Macalister, the same being for money loaned by said Macalester to said Herrick, and whereas, the said William B. Herrick did agree to pay the said Charles Macalester semi-annual interest on the said sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000) at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum which said interest was secured to be paid by his the said William B. Herrick's ten (10) certain promissory notes, each of even date with said Mortgage, and payable to the order of said Charles Macalester, at the times and in the manner following, to-wit: Each of said promissory notes being for the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), and payable respectively in six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months, three years, three years and six months, four years, four years and six months and five years after date thereof. And, whereas it was provided in said mortgage that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said installments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest payable, the whole sum became due and payable, then at the election of said Charles Macalester, his executors, administrators or assigns, said principal sum secured thereby should at once become due and payable, and it should be lawful for the said Charles Macalester, his executors, administrators or assigns to sell and dispose of the lands and premises mentioned in said mortgage and hereinafter described, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said William B. Herrick and Martha J., his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein at public auction, having first given sixty (60) days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in said city of Chicago, and as the attorney of the said William B. Herrick and Martha J., his wife, for that purpose in said mortgage duly authorized, constituted and appointed, or in the name of the said William B. Herrick and Martha J., his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof a good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance, in the law for the same in fee simple, and out of the money arising from said sale to retain the whole of said principal and interest due on said sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000); and said notes for interest thereon whether due by the terms of said notes or not, together with the costs and charges of advertising and sale.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of two installments of interest of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, due on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1858, and on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1858, respectively, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power therein, I shall sell at public auction, on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, the following premises, described in said mortgage, to-wit:

The north half (N. ½) of section number thirteen (13), in township number forty (40), north of range number thirteen (13), east of 3d P. M., containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land, more or less, lying and being in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. CHARLES MACALESTER.
E. H. Kendall & Co., Agents.
Chicago, Nov. 1858.

Legal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS Joseph Hurst executed and delivered unto the undersigned, James Warren, John W. Hart and Elihu L. Mix, a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the premises hereinafter described, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1856, to secure the payment of four certain Promissory Notes therein mentioned, with a condition therein, that in case of default in the payment of the said notes either of principal or of interest on the days and at the times whenever the same should become due and payable, the whole of said principal and interest secured by the said promissory notes in the said mortgage mentioned should thereupon become immediately due and payable. Which said Mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's Office in Kane county, in the State of Illinois, on the fifth day of July, A. D. 1856, in Record Book 51 at page 411. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of the first note due under said mortgage and by its terms, the whole of said notes thereupon became due and payable. We, the undersigned, shall, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day by virtue of power of sale in said Mortgage contained, and in pursuance thereof sell at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, Illinois, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being in the County of Kane, State of Illinois to-wit: Commencing at the centre of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad on the East line of lands owned by Charles B. Tucker and running thence North three-quarters degree. West along the West line of section one (1), township forty (40), North range eight (8), thirty-two and 25-100 chains to Truman Gilbert's land, thence North eighty-five and three-fourths (85¾) degrees East twenty (20) chains, thence south three-fourths degrees, East parallel with the first line forty-four and 69-100 chains (44 69-100), thence South eighty-nine degrees West four chains and thirty-six links (4 36-100) to the centre of said railroad, thence along the centre of said railroad twenty-two (22) chains and sixty-three (63) links to the place of beginning containing seventy-nine and 52-100 acres (79 52-100). Also a certain other piece containing just five acres, lying in the Northwest quarter of section twelve in a square form bounded on the South by the Army Trail and on the East by land owned by Daniel Wheeler, the same being the premises described in said mortgage together with all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said Joseph Hurst in and to the aforesaid premises.
JAMES WARREN,
JOHN W. HART,
ELIHU L. MIX,
HOSMER & PECK, Att'ys. Mortgagees.
Dated Nov. 18, 1858. no19 b539 td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY: SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1858.

Charles Mueller, John C. Kruse and Gustavus Drexel, who sue on behalf of themselves and of all other unsatisfied creditors of the firm of H. Westermann & Co., who shall come in and contribute to the expense of this suit, vs. Herrman Uhrlaub, Christian Frickenhaus, Charles Gerstenberg, Herrman Westermann and William A. F. Wierse.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Christian Frickenhaus defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Christian Frickenhaus that said complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof on the Tenth day of November 1858; and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the third Monday of November last, (1858) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Christian Frickenhaus shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook Co., on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of November 1858, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you, according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
WILDER & NISSEN, Compl'ts Sol'rs. no13 b491 4w

Railroads.

1858.....WINTER ARRANGEMENT.....1859
For Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. LINE.
Composed of the
Chicago & Rock Island, Peoria & Bureau Valley and Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.

THROUGH FROM CHICAGO TO IOWA CITY and Washington without change of Cars.

Only direct route from Chicago to Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Washington and Fort des Moines.

Three Passenger Trains leave Chicago daily from Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets as follows:

11.00 A. M., Day Express, Sundays excepted—For Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Washington.

11.00 P. M., Night Express, Saturdays excepted—For Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, and Washington.

5.00 P. M., Joliet Accommodation, stopping at all stations, arriving at Joliet at 6.55 P. M.

The Chicago and Rock Island and Mississippi and Missouri Railroads form the only through route from Chicago to the interior of Iowa.

Passenger trains run through to Iowa City and Washington without detention, or change of cars at the Mississippi River, crossing the Railroad Bridge between Rock Island and Davenport.

Through Trains arrive at Chicago at 4.40 A. M. and 6.35 P. M.

Joliet Accommodation at 9.35 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At La Salle, with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena, Dunleith, Cairo and intermediate points.

At Peoria with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Galesburg and Burlington.

At Washington with Line of Stages to Oscaloosa, Knoxville, and all points in Central and Southern Iowa.

At Iowa City with Western Stage Co's Line Mail Coaches for Fort des Moines, Council Bluffs, Washington, Oskaloosa, Newton, Wintersett, Fort Dodge, Sioux City, Marshalltown, Marietta, Iowa Falls, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls, and all points in Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

Local and through tickets on sale at the Depot, also at office of Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, corner Dearborn and Randolph streets, and office Michigan Southern Railroad under Revere Hotel.
JOHN F. TRACY, Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent. my10

Winter Arrangement.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
LAKE SHORE LINE.
Great Mail and Express Route to St. Paul.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMber 29th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

LEAVE CHICAGO, FROM STATION COR. WEST WATER & COOK STS.

9:00 A. M.—Stopping at all Stations, reaching Milwaukee at 12:55 P. M.

1:20 P. M.—Stopping at Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forrest, Waukegan, and Stations north, and arriving in Milwaukee at 5:15 P. M., and connecting with LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad for St. Paul and all points in the North-west.

WAUKEGAN TRAIN LEAVES CHICAGO AT

5:00 P. M.—Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Waukegan at 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Milwaukee with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for Hartford, Horricon, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Lisbon, Sparta, and La Crosse connecting at Sparta and La Crosse with three daily line of Stages for St. Paul, Winona, Fountain City, Reed's Landing, Red Wing, Prescott, Hudson, Stillwater, Hastings, St. Anthony, Minneapolis and Minnesota.

ALSO CONNECT at Junction with the Fond du Lac and with the Horicon Railroads, for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Waupun, Ripon and Berlin. Also, with the Milwaukee and Mississippi and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad for Whitewater, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul Hartland and Watertown.

At Racine Junction, with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, for Burlington, Elkhorn, Delavan, Darien, Beloit and Rockton.

Freight Trains leave Milwaukee at 8:00 A. M., and Chicago at 9:00 A. M. daily.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Sup't.
no29

1858. Winter Arrangement. 1858
VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:00 A. M.—New York Express—(except Sunday) arrive at Detroit 5.50 P. M.; Suspension Bridge, or Buffalo 4:30 A. M.; Albany 4:30 P. M.; New York 10:40 P. M.; Philadelphia via Elmira, 11 P. M.

6:00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express—(Sundays excepted). Arrive at Cincinnati at 9.80 P. M.

7:40 A. M.—Detroit Accomodation (except Sunday) arrive at Detroit 10:55 P. M.

8:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express—(Saturdays excepted). Arrive Detroit 9:25 P. M.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 9:00 P. M.; Albany 10 00 A. M.; New York 4:30 P. M.; Boston 11.45 P. M.

8:00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday.) Arrive at Cincinnati 11 30 A. M. Louisville 4:00 P. M.

Only one train on Sunday at 8:00 P. M.

All trains connect at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

☞ Baggage checked through.

Through tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the general office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. SPALDING, Gen. Pass. Agent, M. C. R. R. no30

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY $7
NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD

FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, Lexington and Frankfort, Kentucky. Extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, at New Albany opposite Louisville.

The only direct route from Chicago to Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky; Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, &c., &c.

It is also the quickest and most direct route to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, &c.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO
Via Michigan Central Railroad as follows:

7.00 A. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, arriving in Cincinnati at 10 P. M., running directly through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

8.00 P. M. Night Express, running directly through to Louisville, connecting at Lafayette for Indianapolis and all other points mentioned above, arriving at Cincinnati at 12 M and at Louisville at 3 30 P. M.

Both trains connect at Greencastle with Trains of Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad in season for passengers to take that road either East or West, and to take passengers from ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, &c., to New Albany and Louisville. Also with trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Mitchell.

Only one Change of Cars between
CHICAGO AND NEW ALBANY.
Baggage checked through.

Through tickets can be had at all of the principal Railroad offices in the West. Also at the passenger station of the Michigan Central Railroad, foot of Lake street, or the office corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

☞ Be careful to get Through Tickets by way of New Albany and Salem Railroad.
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Sup't.
G. N. SABIN, Gen. Passenger Agent.
JAS. PATTON, Gen. Travelling Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
Winter Arrangement, Nov. 21, 1858.
CHANGE OF TIME.

DEPOT, CORNER OF WEST VAN BUREN and Canal streets, Chicago.
Going South, trains run as follows:

EXPRESS MAIL—(Sundays excepted.)
Leave Chicago at..........9.00 A. M.
" Joliet..........11.10 A. M.
" Peoria Junction..........2.38 P. M.
" Bloomington..........3.55 P. M.
" Springfield..........7.00 P. M.
Arrive at St. Louis..........12.30 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—(Saturdays excepted.)
Leave Chicago at..........9.00 P. M.
" Joliet..........10.35 P. M.
" Peoria Junction..........2.30 A. M.
" Bloomington..........3.28 A. M.
" Springfield..........6.45 A. M.
Arrive at St. Louis..........12.30 A. M.

Trains arrive from St. Louis at 7.30 A. M. and 11.30 P. M.

JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.
Stopping at intermediate stations.
Leaves Joliet at..........7.25 A. M.
" Chicago at..........4.00 P. M.
Arrive at Chicago..........9.50 A. M.
" Joliet..........6.00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS:

At Chicago, with all the great Eastern and Northern lines.

At Joliet, with the Rock Island Railroad west, and the "Cut Off" east.

At Peoria Junction, with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad to Peoria and stations west.

At Bloomington, with the Illinois Central railroad, north and south.

At Springfield, with the Great Western [Ill.] Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.

At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad to Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

☞ Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House) Chicago, at the Depot corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

☞ Rates of Fare and Freight same as by any other route.
L. DARLING, Gen'l Agent. [nd20] A. H. MOORE, Gen'l Supt

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows: Mail 7 A. M.; Fast Line, 3 P. M.; Express Mail, 8:40 P. M.

The Express Mail runs daily; the other two Sundays excepted. [illegible] connecting with trains from Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, [illegible] Lafayette, Indiana, [illegible].

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

[illegible]
THOS. MOORE, Agent,
Passenger Line, Pennsylvania R. R., Phila.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.
1858. CHANGE OF TIME. 1858.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 29, 1858, TWO Through Passenger Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water streets, daily, as follows:

7:20 A. M. Day Express (Sundays excepted) arriving at Mendota 12:00 M.; Galesburg 4:30 P. M.; Burlington, 6:50 P. M.; Quincy 9:35 P. M.

6:10 P. M. Accommodation (Sundays excepted) arrive at Mendota 11.55 P. M., Galesburg 6.00 A. M., Burlington 7.55 A. M., Quincy 11.30 A. M.

Trains leave Eastward as follows:
Leave Burlington..........7:55 A. M. & 3.45 P. M.
" Quincy..........4:00 A. M. & 1:30 P. M.
" Galesburg..........10:00 A. M. & 6:40 P. M.
Aurora Passenger leaves Aurora 7:00 A. M.
Express train Arrives at Chicago 6:45 P. M.
Accommodation arrives at Chicago 5:20 A. M.
Aurora Passenger arrives at Chicago 10:00 A. M.
Accommodation leaving Saturday at 6:10 P. M. will lay at Galesburg over Sunday.

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

At Mendota with Illinois Central Railroad north for Amboy, Dixon, Freeport, Galena and Dunleith; and south for Lasalle, Tonica, Winona, Panola, Bloomington, Decatur, St. Louis, Cairo, &c.

At Burlington with Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for Mt. Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Chariton, Fort Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, and all portions of Kansas and Nebraska, with Western Stage Company for Montrose; thence by rail to Keokuk.

At Quincy with the steamers of the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company for Keokuk, Hannibal, Alton, St. Louis, &c.

At Plymouth with stages for Keokuk.

At Hannibal with Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad all parts of Northern Missouri and Kansas.

Tickets may be had at the Depot and at the Michigan Central Railroad office, corner of Lake and Dearborn sts.
C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.
SAM'L POWELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent. my10

1858-9--WINTER ARRANGEMENT--1858-9
VIA
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets:

St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans Express....11:00 A. M.
(Daily, Sundays excepted.)
St. Louis and Cairo Express..........11:30 P. M.
(Daily, Sundays excepted.)

For Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Terre Haute, Alton,
ST. LOUIS,
Jefferson City, Kansas, and all points on Missouri river.
CAIRO,
Memphis, Napoleon, Vicksburg, Natches, Galveston.
NEW ORLEANS,
And all intermediate points.

A stock train, with a passenger car attached as far as Kankakee will leave at 5.30 P. M. (daily, Sundays excepted). On Saturdays a passenger car will be run on this train as far as Urbanna.

Trains arrive from St. Louis and Cairo at 9:10 A. M. and 11:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

The 11:00 P. M. trains make direct connections at Mattoon with Terra Haute and Alton Railroad for Alton and St. Louis, and at Cairo with the railroad line of steamers for New Orleans, leaving Cairo on alternate days.

The 11:30 P. M. train makes direct connections at Tolono with Great Western Railroad for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Mattoon with Terre Haute and Alton Railroad for Alton and St. Louis, and at Odin with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS AND INFORMATION,

Apply at the Company's Office in the Great Central Depot; at the Michigan Central Railroad Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn street; at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Office, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, and at all Steamboat and Railroad Offices in the East and North.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent.
no29 W. R. ARTHUR, Supt. Chicago Division.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28TH, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells street depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE.
For Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Beloit, Janesville and Prairie du Chien.
Passenger and Mail..........8.50 A. M.
Passenger (daily)..........7.10 P. M.
Elgin, McHenry, Crystal Lake and Richmond, 3:20 P. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.
FOR DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA.
Through Passenger..........8.00 A. M.
Through Passenger..........2.00 P. M.
De Kalb Passenger..........3.20 P. M.

Two Through Trains will leave Central Depot at foot of Lake street, as follows:

FOR GALENA, DUNLEITH AND ST. PAUL.
Daily (Sundays excepted)..........8.45 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.

TRAINS EASTWARD.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
Leave Dunleith 7.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 5.30 P. M.
Leave do 7.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago 4.15 A. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.
Leave Fulton 7.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 3.45 P. M.
Leave Fulton 1.30 P. M.—arrive in Chicago at 10.30 P. M.
Leave DeKalb 6.15 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 9.35 A. M.

BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.
Leave Janesville at 10.20 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 5.30 P. M.
Leave Janesville at 8.30 P. M.—arrive in Chicago at 4.05 A. M.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Leave Elgin at 7.20 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 9.55 P. M.

Passengers for all points on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and Fulton Lines, should take the trains from Wells Street Depot.

One of Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars will leave Central Depot nightly with 7.00 P. M. Train for Dunleith.

All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lines diverging from Chicago.

Through tickets can be bought at the following offices: H. J. Spalding's, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, P., F. W. & C. R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; Michigan Southern Office under the Revere House, and at the Central and Wells street Depots.
JOHN B. TURNER, President.
P. A. HALL, Sup't.
H. H. PORTER, General Ticket Agent. no29

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME, CONNECTING AT Warren with the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago Union Railroads. On and after Monday, May 17th 1858, a Freight and Passenger Train will be run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Mineral point at..........3 00 P. M.
" Calamine at..........3.35 "
" Darlington at..........4.00 "
" Riverside at..........4.35 "
Arrive at Warren at..........5.00 "

GOING NORTH.
Leave Warren at..........8.05 P. M.
" Riverside at..........8.45 "
" Darlington at..........9.05 "
" Calamine at..........9.30 "
Arrive at Mineral Point at..........10.05 "

Passengers make close connections at Warren with the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago Union Railroads for Chicago, and all points East. Also for all points South, Bloomington, Springfield, St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Etc.

Also, West, for Galena, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Omaha, St. Paul, and all points in Iowa and Minnesota.

Connecting also at Mineral Point with Stages and Hacks for Plattville, Lancaster, Linden, Highland, Muscoda, Dodgeville, and points on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for Madison, and all points of Eastern and Northern Wisconsin—also for Prairie du Chien, La Crosse St. Paul, Etc.

☞ Through Tickets for all principal points East, South and the Canadas, for sale at this office.
GEO. W. COBB, General Ag't.
JAS WILKINS, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONnecting Atlantic Cities with Western, Northwestern and Southwestern States, by a continuous Railway direct. The road also connects at Pittsburg with daily line of Steamers to all ports on the western rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with Steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes, making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which freight can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.

First Class.
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books, Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in boxes and bales) Feathers, Furs, &c., &c..........75c per 100 pounds

Second Class.
Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking, (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Hardware, Leather (in rolls or boxes), Wool and Sheep Pelts—Eastward..........60c per 100 pounds

Third Class.
Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks) Hemp Bacon and Pork, Salted (loose in sacks), Tobacco manufactured (except Cigars or cut), &c., &c..........50c per 100 pounds.

Fourth Class.
Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Pork, (in casks or boxes eastward), Lard, and Lard Oil, Nails, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., &c..........40c per 100 pounds.

Flour—$1 per bbl, until further notice.
Grain—45c per 100 lbs. until further notice.
Cotton—$2 per bale not exceeding 500 lbs. weight until further notice.

☞ In shipping goods from any point east of Philadelphia be particular to mark packages "via Pennsylvania Railroad." All goods consigned to the agents of this road at Philadelphia or Pittsburg, will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT AGENTS.—Clarke & Co., Chicago; Packer & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; Wm. Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and Irwin & Co., Cincinnati; S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; Leech & Co., No. 2 Astor House and No. 1 William street, New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koons, Baltimore; D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.
H. J. LOMBAERT, Supt., Altona, Pa.
April 1, 1858.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAIL ROAD
CHANGE OF TIME.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE MISsissippi River and Central Iowa.
OPEN TO ONION GROVE, IN CENTRAL IOWA.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1858, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

Leave Clinton at..........1.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Arrive at Onion Grove at..........10.30 " and 7.30 "
Leave Onion Grove at..........5.00 " and 3.00 "
Arrive at Clinton at..........8.00 " and 6.00 "

Connecting with Through Trains for Chicago, over the Dixon Air-Line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

At DeWitt with Stages for Davenport, Maquoketa and Anamosa.

At Yankee Run with Stages for Toronto. At Onion Grove with Stages for Tipton, Mechanicsville, Mt. Vernon, Lisbon and Cedar Rapids.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE DAILY.

The Shortest, Cheapest and most Expeditious Route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 138 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

☞ An Agent will be at the Depot in Fulton, to receive all Baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river FREE OF CHARGE.
M. SMITH, Eng. & Supt.
J. M. HAM, General Ticket Agent. no16-ly-a749

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELphia, Baltimore and Washington City, with but one change of cars to Pittsburgh, connecting directly with all trains on the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through to Pittsburgh.

Passengers for New York and Philadelphia, will have their baggage checked on the cars, which is equivalent to checking through to the above points.

Trains leave Michigan Southern Depot as follows:
6:30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, Sunday excepted.
7:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, Sundays excepted.

Running through to Pittsburgh with but one change of cars.

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forrest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbanna, Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound east will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads will find attentive check takers at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, or at the depot on Van Buren street, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.
DAN'L W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.
JAS. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freights, property can now be shipped on this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, with promptness and despatch. Contracts can be made at the following places:

No. 2 Astor Place, }
No. 1 S. William street, } New York.
No. 2 Battery Place, }
No. 54 Kilby street, Boston.
No. 8 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Depot, North street, Philadelphia.
Depot, Twelfth street, corner Canal, Chicago.

Mark packages via P., Ft. Wayne & C. R. R.

For further information, &c., apply to
JAS. W. MUNSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no6

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R.

FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON, Prairie Du Chien, St. Paul, &c., via Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO AT
9.00 A. M..........and..........4.00 P. M.

Carrying the through U. S. Mail for all points in the Northwest.

☞ Through from Chicago to Prairie du Chien without change of Cars.

Connecting at Prairie du Chien with a daily line of United States Mail Coaches.
no26-ly GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.